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ABSTRACT

Designed for university students majoring in business with specific occupational goals involving the tourist industry, this textbook was developed to meet both academic and society needs by providing a clear relationship between the Japanese language class and the student's major field of study. The textbook focuses on three objectives: to produce individuals who can communicate and interact professionally with the Japanese visitor; to nurture intercultural understanding in order to deal empathetically with the Japanese visitor; and to provide the basis for further interaction and encouragement of language learning. The contents reflect the performance/goal oriented nature of the students and consist of five topics: airport, hotel, restaurant, shops, and scenic points. Each lesson aims to provide basic skills in speaking, listening, reading comprehension, and exposure to cultural information and limited writing skills. The text is used in the Japanese 211 course, "Japanese for Travel Industry Management and Business Majors" at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and represents the first semester of the second year level. Kanji is included in the text for passive learning, and supplemental instructional materials are provided for reading and writing skills, including English translations of sample dialogues. (LB)

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KYOKO HIJIRIDA
CARRIE N. SATO

COMMUNICATING EFFECTIVELY IN JAPANESE FOR BUSINESS

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second year

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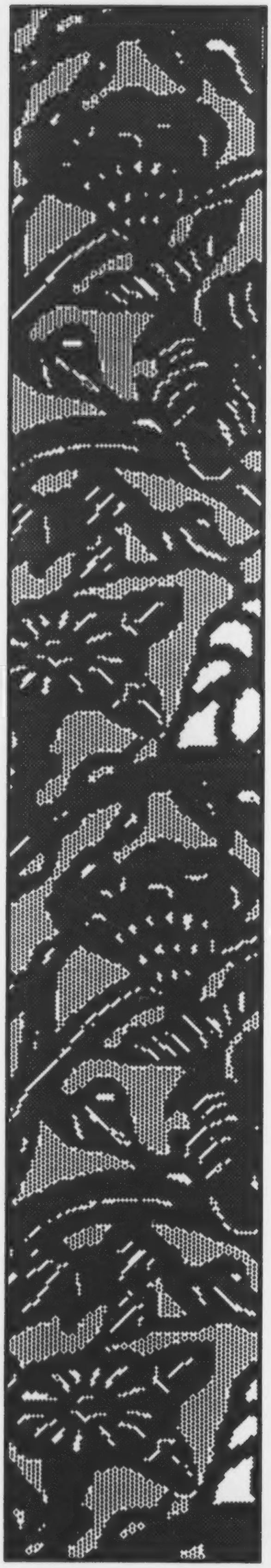

cover: Japanese kimono motif

KYOKO HIJIRIDA

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COMMUNICATING EFFECTIVELY IN JAPANESE FOR BUSINESS

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second year

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○ TO THE READER ○

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INTRODUCTION

Communicating Effectively in Japanese for Business is designed for the target student population who is majoring in Business and who has specific occupational goals involving the tourist industry. This textbook and the course, Japanese 211- " Japanese for Travel Industry Managements (TIM) and Business Majors", have been developed to meet the academic and societal needs of the target population by providing a clear relationship between the language class and the student's major field of study.

To achieve effectiveness, this textbook focuses on three objectives: one, to produce individuals who can communicate and interact professionally with the Japanese visitor; two, to nurture intercultural understanding in order to deal empathetically with the Japanese visitor; and three, to provide the basis for further interaction and encouragement of language learning.

The contents of this textbook reflects the performance/goal oriented nature of the target population and consists of five topics: airport, hotel, restaurant, shops, and scenic points. Each lesson aims to provide basic skills in speaking, listening, reading comprehension and exposure to culture information and limited writing skills. Kanji included in this text is for passive learning. Instructional materials for reading and writing skills are supplemented.

This textbook is used in the course, Japanese 211- "Japanese for Travel Industry Management (TIM) and Business Majors,"at the University of Hawaii at Manoa and represents the first semester of the second year level. Successful completion of a first- year, college level Japanese language course is the foundation. Both the text material and the process of classroom instruction reflect an effort to adopt strategies of proficiency oriented instruction. Characteristics of proficiency-oriented instruction are contextualization; function/tasks; adaptation and use of authentic materials; pre-activities for mind setting; and post-activities for reinforcement and enhancement. "Proachievement" type assessment including oral interview and unrehearsed situational dialogues are incorporated in the testing on a regular basis. Video and audio tape resources supplemented instruction.

Fluency and competency in a foreign language involves more than just vocabulary and grammar. Language facility involves two dimensions - the communication of thoughts (ideas) and the communication of feelings between people. Differences in attitudes, values, and "silent" cultural assumptions may become barriers to effective communication. In each lesson cross cultural communication related to the particular topic of the lesson is examined to enable the student to deal more empathetically with the Japanese clientele.

This is a second year Japanese language textbook. A first year college level language background consisting of the basics in pronunciation, grammar, greetings, and sentence patterns is assumed.

Specifically:

1. Sound system and pronunciation
2. Useful expressions, such as greetings
3. Basic structural points, such as affirmative and negative forms
4. Modification patterns:
    a. Noun no Noun
    b. Adjective + Noun
    c. Adjectival Noun na Noun
    d. Verb + Noun
5. Numeral and counters for dates, time, people, etc.
6. Basic concepts of speech levels: honorific and humble
7. Telephone numbers and basic telephone conversation such as:
    "Moshi、moshi、Yamada-san onegaishimasu."
8. Te-form or gerund form of verbs and general rules for formation
9. Potential structure, Verbs + koto ga dekiru
10. Reading and writing hiragana and katakana and basic kanji.

TEXTBOOK ORGANIZATION

Lesson One:

A general review section is provided in this text to review previously covered materials. Useful expressions, numbers and counters, noun modification patterns, sentence patterns using the "te" (て) form of verbs, telephone conversations, and giving directions are covered in this section. Utilization exercises provide review tasks.

This chapter concludes with an introduction to Japan (in summary form) and an overview of the Japanese traveler and the stereotypes developed by the local population . "Discovery" Culture Tasks explore this perspective.

Lesson Two through Five:

Objectives of each lesson, developed in three specific areas: function/tasks, grammatical points, and culture; respond to the identified needs of the travel industry. Bringing the "real world" situations into the language classroom increases the motivation of the business student.

Lesson Arrangement

1. Useful Expressions
   Expressions which are frequently heard and used are presented for memorization.
2. Dialogue Conversations
   Conversations between Japanese tourists and business personnel are realistic. Dialogues are written in hiragana, katakana, and kanji. (English equivalents in appendix)

3. Explanations
   Brief explanations and examples illustrate the structural points in each lesson.
4. Vocabulary
   Frequently used terms and vocabulary encourage language versatility. Indented words indicate additional vocabulary, antonyms and synonyms.
5. Drills
   Various types of drills increase the fluency and understanding of sentence structure.
6. Application Exercises
   Specific structural points and conversational situations review the content of the lesson.
7. Tasks/ Role Play
   Open-ended conversational situations, communication tasks, and games expand the use of language.
8. Culture Notes
   Discussions of behavioral characteristics of the Japanese people promote cultural understanding. Suggestions for dealing with problems that may arise as a result of the differences in culture between the Japanese and the Americans are included where appropriate.

Lesson Six:

Scenic sites of Hawaii are presented in descriptive style for use by tour guides, a concierge, and other persons who interact with tourists. The monologues serve as a reading practice and verbal practice.

Lesson Arrangement

1. Pre-activity
2. Descriptive monologues
3. Vocabulary

4. Comprehension Questions
5. Post-Activity

Appendix:

WA-Ei Dictionary
Translations
Supplemental Reading Resources
Audio-Visual Resource

Note: This textbook may be adapted to any area which services travelers from Japan by substitution of Hawaii-related vocabulary and place names. The only lesson which is area-specific is lesson six; however, the major concepts of this lesson are applicable to any other tourist destination.

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Lesson One

Review

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1.	おはようございます。	Good morning
2.	こんにちは。	Good Afternoon. Hello.
3.	こんばんは。	Good Evening.
4.	いかがですか。	How are you?
	おかげさまで。	Fine, thank you.
5.	おげんきですか。	How are you? Are you in good health?
	ええ、おかげさまで。	Yes, I am fine, thank you.
6.	おやすみなさい。	Good night.
7.	さようなら。	Good-bye.
8.	いらっしゃいませ。	Welcome.
9.	ありがとうございます。	Thank you.
10.	すみません。	I'm sorry. Thank you. Excuse me (to attract attention). Thank you (apologetic gratitude).
11.	ごめんなさい。	Forgive me. I am sorry.
12.	ごめんください。	Excuse me (to attract attention).
13.	いただきます。	I will receive. I am going to eat or drink.
14.	ごちそうさま（でした）．	It was a feast.
15.	おねがいします。	Please do it for me. Please take care of things.
16.	おめでとうございます。	Congratulations.
17.	いって　まいります。	I'm going (and will return).
	いって　いらっしゃい。	Go and come back. Hurry back.
18.	ちょっと　しつれい（します）。	Excuse me for a moment.
19.	おまちどおさまでした。	Sorry to have kept you waiting.
20.	そうですか。	Is that so? Really?
21.	そうですねえ。	It's so, isn't it.
22.	はじめまして。	How do you do. It is the first time.

23.	どうぞよろしく。	Please extend a special favor to me.
24.	そろそろ　しつれいします。	I'd better be leaving now.
25.	また　いらっしゃい。 また　いらしてください。	Come again (please).
26.	どうぞ	Please. Please go ahead.
27.	（どうぞ）おかまいなく。	Please do not go to any trouble.
28.	それは　ざんねんでしたね。	That was too bad.
29.	それは　よかったですね。	I'm glad to hear it. How lucky you were!
30.	きを　つけてください。	Please be careful.

A. NUMBERS AND COUNTING

	Regular Counting	Native Numbers	People ~nin	Pieces ~ko
1.	ichi	hitotsu	hitori	ikko
2.	ni	futatsu	futari	niko
3.	san	mittsu	sannin	sanko
4.	shi,yon	yottsu	yonin	yonko
5.	go	itsutsu	gonin	goko
6.	roku	muttsu	rokunin	rokko
7.	shichi	nantsu	shichinin	nanako
8.	hachi	yattsu	hachinin	hakko
9.	ku,kyuu	kokonotsu	kunin,kyuunin	kyuuko
10.	juu	too	juunin	jukko
11.	juuichi	juuichi	juuichinin	juuikko
12.	juuni	juuni	juuninin	juuniko
13.	juusan	juusan	juusannin	juusanko
14.	juushi	juushi	juuyonin	juuyonko
15.	juugo	juugo	juugonin	juugoko
16.	juuroku	juuroku	juurokunin	juurokko
17.	juushichi juunana	juushichi juunana	juushichinin	juunanako
18.	juuhachi	juuhachi	juuhachinin	juuhakko
19.	juuku	juuku	juukyuunin	juukyuuko
20.	nijuu	nijuu	nijuunin	nijukko

	Dollars	American Coins	Japanese Currency
	~doru	~sento	~en
1.	ichidoru	issento	ichien
2.	nidoru	nisento	nien
3.	sandoru	sansento	sanen
4.	yondoru	yonsento	yoen
5.	godoru	gosento	goen
6.	rokudoru	rokusento	rokuen
7.	nanadoru	nanasento	nanaen
8.	hachidoru	hassento	hachien
9.	kyuudoru	kyuusento	kyuuen
10.	juudoru	juusento jissento	juuen
11.	juuichidoru	juuissento	juuichien
12.	juunidoru	juunisento	juunien
13.	juusandoru	juusansento	juusanen
14.	juuyondoru	juuyonsento	juuyonen
15.	juugodoru	juugosento	juugoen
16.	juurokudoru	juurokusento	juurokuen
17.	juunanadoru	juunanasento	juunanaen
18.	juuhachidoru	juuhassento	juuhachien
19.	juukyuudoru	juukyuusento	juukyuuen
20.	nijuudoru	nijussento nijissento	nijuuen

	Glass (cupful) ~hai	Flat Objects ~mai	Slender Objects ~hon	Floors ~kai
1.	ippai	ichimai	ippon	ikkai
2.	nihai	nimai	nihon	nikai
3.	sanbai	sanmai	sanbon	sankai
4.	yonhai	yonmai	yonbon	yonkai
5.	gohai	gomai	gohon	gokai
6.	rokuhai roppai	rokumai	roppon	rokkai
7.	nanahai shichihai	shichimai nanamai	nanahon	nanakia
8.	happai hachihai	hachimai	happon	hachikai
9.	kyuuhai	kyuumai	kyuuhon	kyuukai
10.	jippai juppai	juumai	juppon jippon	jukkai jikkai
11.	juuippai	juuichimai	juuippon	juuikkai
12.	juunihai	juunimai	juunihon	juunikai
13.	juusanbai	juusanmai	juusanbon	juusankai
14.	juuyonhai	juuyonmai	juuyonhon	juuyonkai
15.	juugohai	juugomai	juugohon	juugokai
16.	juurokuhai juuroppai	juurokumai	juuroppon	juurokkai
17.	juunanahai juushichihai	juunanamai juushichimai	juunanahon	juunanakai
18.	juuhappai juuhachihai	huuhachimai	juuhappon	juuhachikai juuhakkai
19.	juukyuuhai	juukyuumai	juukyuuhon	juukyuukai
20.	nijuppai nijippai	nijuumai	nijuppon nijippon	nijukkai nijikkai

B. DATES AND TIME

	Day ~nichi	Months ~gatsu	Years ~nen	Time ~ji
1.	tsuitachi	ichigatsu	ichinen	ichiji
2.	futsuka	nigatsu	ninen	niji
3.	mikka	sangatsu	sannen	sanji
4.	yokka	shigatsu	yonen	yoji
5.	itsuka	gogatsu	gonen	goji
6.	muika	rokugatsu	rokunen	rokuji
7.	nanoka	shichigatsu	nananen shichinen	shichiji
8.	yooka	hachigatsu	hachinen	hachiji
9.	kokonoka	kugatsu	kyunen	kuji
10.	tooka	juugatsu	juunen	juuji
11.	juuichinichi	juuichigatsu	juuichinen	juuichiji
12.	juuninichi	juunigatsu	juuninen	juuniji
13.	juusannichi		juusannen	
14.	juuyokka		juuyonen	
15.	juugonichi		juugonen	
16.	juurokunichi		juurokunen	
17.	juushichinichi		juunananen juushichinen	
18.	juuhachinichi		juuhachinen	
19.	juukunichi		juukyuunen	
20.	hatsuka		nijuunen	

	Time Duration ~kan	Time Minutes ~hun
1.	ichijikan	ippun
2.	nijikan	nihun
3.	sanjikan	sanpun
4.	yojikan	yonhun
5.	gojikan	gohun
6.	rokujikan	roppun
7.	shichijikan	nanahun
8.	hachijikan	happun
9.	kujikan	kyuuhun
10.	juujikan	juppun jippun
11.	juuichijikan	juuippun
12.	juunijikan	juunihun
13.	juusanjikan	juusanpun
14.	juuyojikan	juuyonhun
15.	juugojikan	juugohun
16.	juurokujikan	juuroppun
17.	juushichijikan	juunanahun
18.	juuhachijikan	huuhappun
19.	juukujikan	juukyuuhun
20.	nijuujikan	nijuppun nijippun

C. NOUN MODIFICATION PATTERNS

1.	Noun NO Noun:	Nihongo no hon (Japanese book) anata no ocha (your tea) tomodachi no uchi (friend's house)
2.	Adjective + Noun:	omoshiroi hon (interesting book) ii hito (nice person) yasashii hito (kind person)
3.	Adjectival Noun NA Noun:	suki na hito (favorite person) kirei na onna no hito (pretty woman) teinei na kata (polite person)
4.	SENTENCE + Noun: (Verb- u, -nai,-ta,-nakatta)	Poi o taberu hito (a person who eats poi) Ocha o nonde iru hito (a person who is drinking tea) Sake o nomanai hito (a person who does not drink sake) Kinoo itta tokoro (a place where I went yesterday)
5.	SENTENCE + Noun: (Noun ja nai, Noun datta)	Suki ja nai tabemono (food which I don't like) Sensei datta Sumisu-san Mr. Smith who was a teacher

NOUN MODIFICATION SENTENCE PATTERN - DRILL

You and a friend are discussing dining.
Use the noun-modification patterns to answer the following questions.

1. いっしょに　ひるごはんをたべるひとは　だれですか。
2. あなたが　ひるごはんをたべるところは　どこですか。
3. いま　たべたいものは　なんですか。
4. すきじゃないたべものは　なんですか。
5. いま　いちばん　ほしいものは　なんですか。

D. TE -FORM OF THE VERB, ADJECTIVE, COPULA

(V-TE, ADJECTIVE-KUTE, NOUN-DE)

1. The Te form of Verbs

The Te form of each verb is formed in one of the following manners:

a. Vowel Verb or Group I Verb (-ru Verbs)

Stem form (minus masu form) + te

Examples: i(masu) → ite

mi(masu) → mite

tabe(masu) → tabete

b. Consonant Verb or Group II (-u Verbs)

When the final syllable of the stem form is:

i, chi, ri → -tte
bi, mi, ni → n'de
ki, gi → ite/ide
shi → shite
Exception: ikimasu (to go) → itte

Examples: kai(masu) → katte

machi(masu) → matte

kaeri(masu) → kaette

asobi(masu) → ason'de

nomi(masu) → non'de

shini(masu) → shin'de

kaki(masu) ----→ kaite

oyogi(masu) ----→ oyoide

hanashi(masu) ----→ hanashite

c. Irregular Verb

shi(masu) ----→ shite

ki(masu) ----→ kite

2. Adjectives

A-i ——→ A-kute

samui ---→ samukute

3. Copula

N desu ——→ N de

gakusei desu ——→ gakusei de

V-te - SUMMARY OF PATTERNS

1. You wish to make the following polite requests:

V-te + kudasai "Please do...."

Shichi-ji ni okimasu. → Shichi-ji ni okite
Yukkuri hanashimasu. → Yukkuri hanashite
Gogo den'wa shimasu. → Gogo den'wa shite
Ashita kimasu. → Ashita kite
Biichi e tsurete ikimasu. → Biichi e tsurete itte

kudasai.
kudasaimasen ka.

2. You call a friend on the telephone and inquire about what he/she is doing or has done:

V-te + imasu

"is doing" Progressive

Koohii o nomimasu. → Koohii o non'de
Nihon'go o kakimasu. → Nihon'go o kaite
Shin'bun o yomimasu. → Shin'bun o yon'de
Kaze de nemasu. → Kaze de nete

imasu.
imasen.
imashita.
imasendeshita.

"is done" "has done" Stative

Sore wa chigaimasu. ⟶ Sore wa chigatte
Tanaka-san wa kekkon shimasu. ⟶
Tanaka-san wa kekkon shite
Osake o nomimasu. ⟶ Osake o non'de
Muu muu o kimasu. ⟶ Muu muu o kite
Kuruma o mochimasu. ⟶ Kuruma o motte
Namae wa shirimasu. ⟶ Namae wa shitte

imasu.

3. You are trying to convince a friend to try doing something:

V-te + mimasu "do and find out"

Kono doresu o kimasu. ⟶ Kono doresu o kite
Osake o nomimasu. ⟶ Osake o non'de
Sono zasshi o yomimasu. ⟶ Sono zasshi o yon'de
Ano hoteru e ikimasu. ⟶ Ano hoteru e itte
Sukiyaki o tabemasu. ⟶ Sukiyaki o tabete
Ano hito ni kikimasu. ⟶ Ano hito ni kiite

mimasu.
mimashoo.
mite kudasai.

4. In your conversation with a friend, you wish to express completion of an activity, indication of regret, or implication of mixed feelings:

V-te + shimaimashita

Hirugohan wa moo tabete
Kuruma ga pan'ku shite
Byooki de shigoto o yasun'de

shimaimashita.

5. Your mother is concerned about your plans, You indicate that you have made arrangements to take care of a certain acitivity.

V-te + okimasu

Tomodachi ni den'wa shite
Osara o kirei ni aratte
Kono hon o yon'de

okimasu.
okimashita.
okimashoo.

6. You indicate doing a favor for a friend or receiving a favor:

V-te + ageru (yaru, sashiageru)

a. V-te + ageru (yaru, sashiageru)

Mukae ni itte
Wakaranai kara oshiete
Kono hon o kashite

agemasu.
agemashoo ka.
agete kudasai.

b. V-te + kureru (kudasaru)

Kore wa tomodachi ga katte
Ano hito ga shashin o totte
Hoteru de matte ite

kuremashita.
kudasaimashita.

c. V-te + morau (itadaku)

Kore wa tomodachi ni katte
Ano hito ni shashin o totte
Ishii-san ni isha o shookai shite

moraimashita.
itadakimashita.

d. V-te + kudasaimasen ka. (itadakemasen ka) Polite request

Eigo de hanashita
Mado o shimete

kudasai. kudasaimasen ka.
kuremasen ka. itadakemasen ka.

7. You are describing a sequence of events which occurred to your friends:

V-te + V

Kusuri o non'de nemashita.

Daigaku o sotsugyoo shite, hoteru ni tsutomemashita.

Shawaa o abite, shin'bun o yon'de, den'wa o shimashita.

8. You are describing what occurred after you completed a certain activity.

V-te kara + V

Kusuri o non'de kara, nemashita.

Gohan wo tabete kara, terebi o mimashita.

Gakkoo o sotsugyoo shite kara, kekkon shite kudasai.

9. a. Your friend asks for permission to do a certain activity. You give him permission.

V-te
A-kute (mo) iidesu. "Permission"
N de

Mado o shimete
Hayaku yasun'de

Hon wa furukute
Osake wa atsukunakute

Sono hoteru de
Otoko no hito de

mo iidesu.

mo kamaimasen.

b. You must prohibit a younger sibling from a certain activity.

V-te A-kute N de	wa ikemasen. wa dame desu.	"Prohibition"

Koko ni haitte **Koko de oyoide**]	**wa ikemasen.** **wa dame desu.**
Amari takakute **Ocha ga nakute**]	
Nihon'go ga heta de **Yasui kamera de**]	

E. TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

もしもし、たなかさんのおたくですか。	Hello, is this the Tanaka residence?
はい、そうです。	Yes, it is.
えみこさんを　おねがいします。	May I please speak to Emiko?
はい、かわります。	Yes, I'll put her on.
ちょっと　おまちください。	Please wait a minute.
こちらは　なかのです。	This is Nakano.
また　おでんわください。	Please call again.
しつれいします。さようなら。	Excuse me. Goodbye.

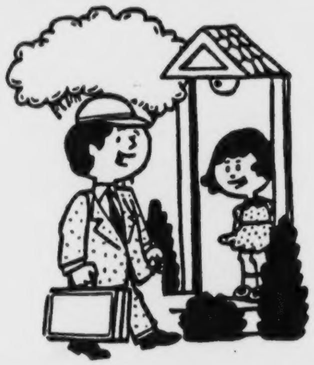
F. GIVING DIRECTIONS

ぎんこうは　どこですか。	Where is the bank?
おてあらいは　どこですか。	Where is a restroom?
ゆうびんきょくは　どこですか。	Where is the post office?
どうぶつえんは　どこですか。	Where is the zoo?
このへんに　でんわがありますか。	Is there a telephone around here?
そこに　ありますよ。	There is one there.
ワイキキへ　いくみちを　おしえてください。	Please show me the way to Waikiki.
このみちを　まっすぐいってください。	Please go straight (ahead) on this street.

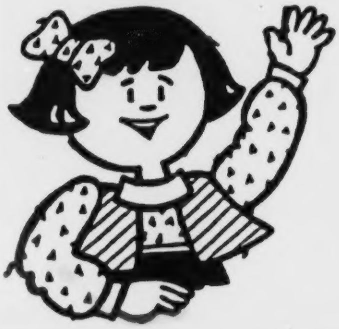
G APPLICATION EXERCISES

1. "Useful Expressions"

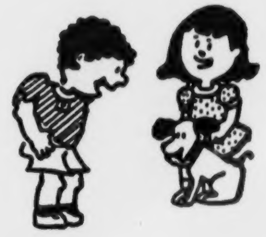
Use the picture cards to provide the appropriate response. In some cases there may be more than one correct response. If working in pairs, provide the response in a conversational setting.



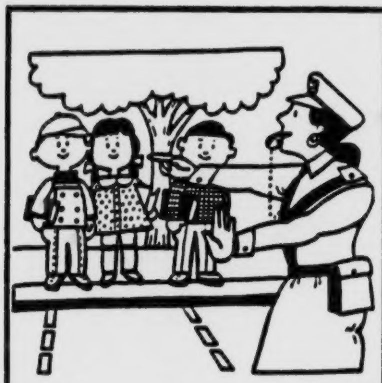
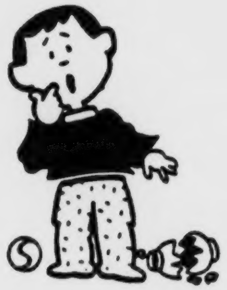
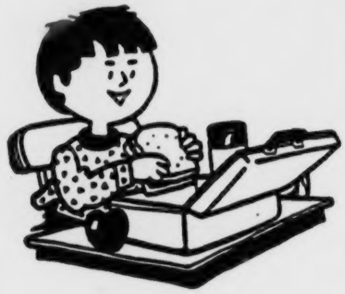
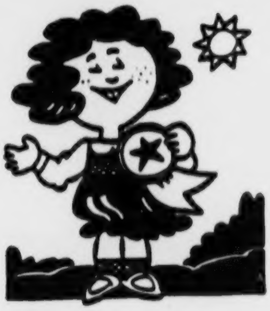
You are leaving the house for work.



You are trying to get your teacher's attention.



You greet a friend.

	You wish to warn the children to be careful.
	You have just broken something and you wish to express your regret.
	You are about to begin eating.
	You wish to congratulate a friend for her excellent performance.

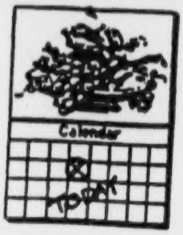
2. Grammar Review

In small groups of (2-3 students) use all the cards to form sentences. Try to make as complex a sentence as possible.

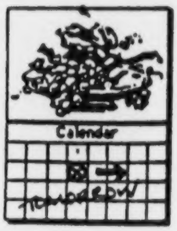
する	い 行く	た 食べる
いる	かえる 帰る	き 聞く
ある	く 来る	ま 待つ

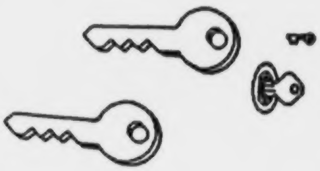
の
飲む

か
書く

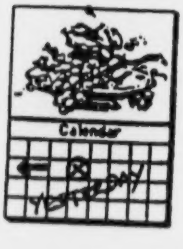

Calendar
TODAY

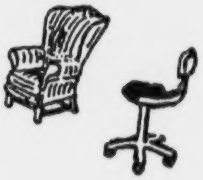
つく
作る

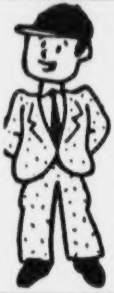

Calendar
TOMORROW

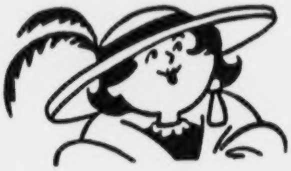


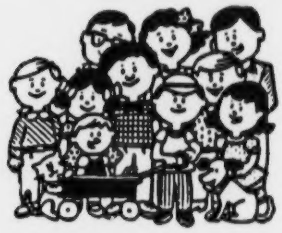
みる
見る

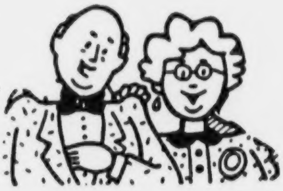

Calendar
YESTERDAY

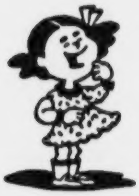


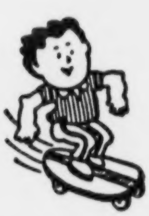


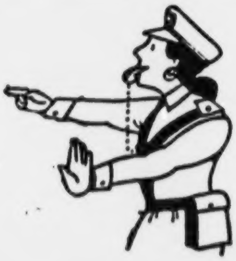


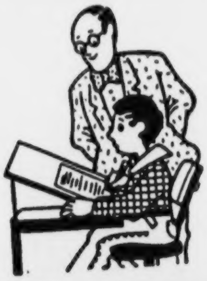


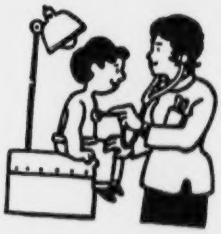


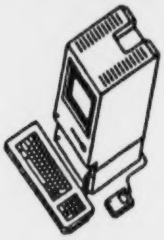
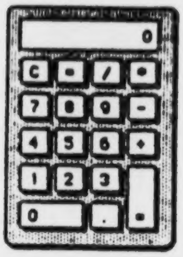
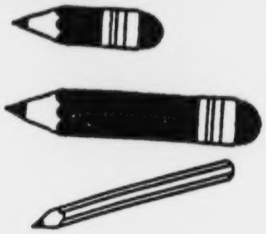
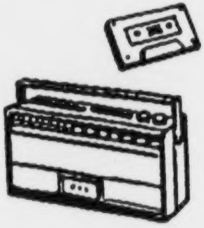
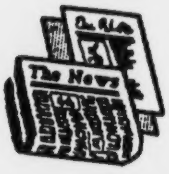
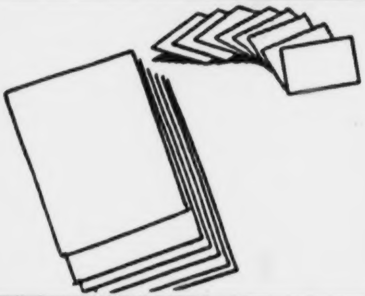
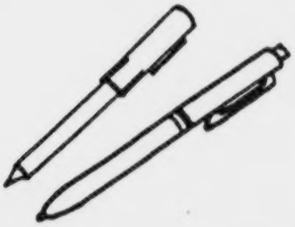
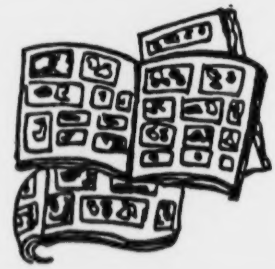
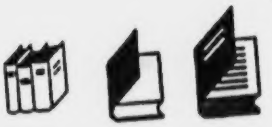
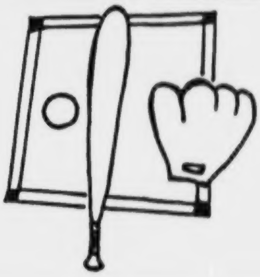
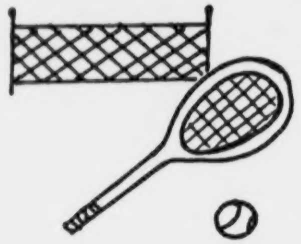
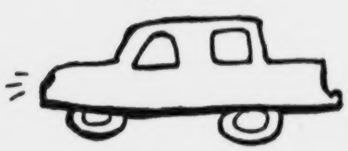
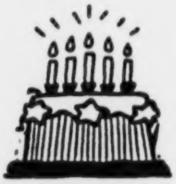
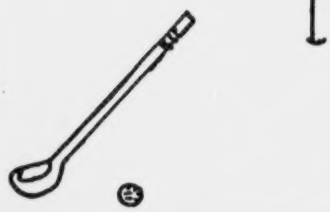
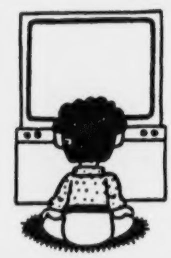
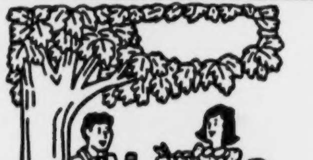
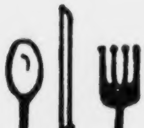
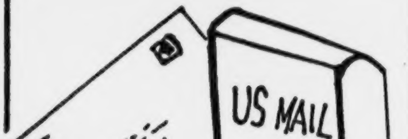






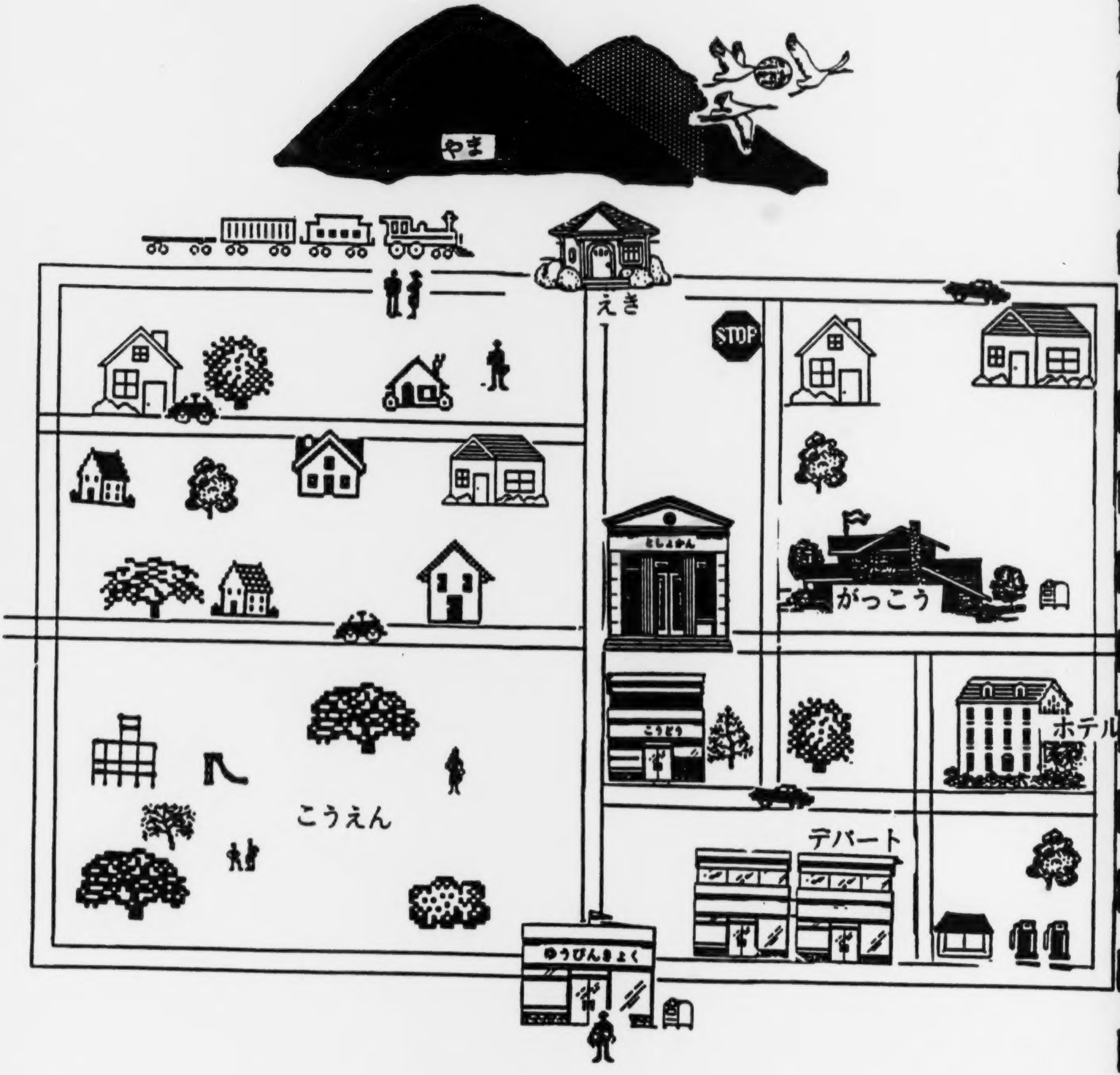




	0 C = / * 7 8 9 - 4 5 6 + 1 2 3 0 . =	
	The News	
		
		
		
		US MAIL

3. Location: "How can I get there?"" Where is it?"

Using the map and working in pairs provide questions and responses dealing with the location of places in the town.


やま
えき
STOP
としょかん
がっこう
こうどう
ホテル
こうえん
デパート
ゆうびんきょく

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H. "DISCOVERY" - CULTURE TASKS

1. Interview a person who works in the Travel Industry. Ask them if there are any particular requests or problems with travelers from Japan.

Complete the interview form:

Name: ______________________________

Position: ______________________________

Place of Employment: ______________________

Length of Employment: ________

Brief description of requests/problems:

Resolution: (How problem was solved/handled?)

2. Interview a Japanese tourist.

   Be sure to include the following information:

   a. name

   b. home city in Japan

   c. group or individual traveler

   d. reason for visit to Hawaii

   e. length of stay

   f. sights: visited or to be visited

   g. islands: visited or to be visited

3. Read the following articles by the Hawaii Visitors Bureau (HVB) regarding tourism in Hawaii. What can you deduce about visitors to Hawaii? (Look specifically at the comments by Japanese visitors.) Be prepared to discuss your findings.

4. Geography of Japan

   Familiarize yourself with some statistical information on Japan provided by the Japan Travel Bureau. Locate the major cities and islands of Japan. Following your study, complete the blank map with the names of the major cities and islands of Japan.

5. " How to Seem French"

   Read the following humorous excerpt which appeared in the Honolulu Star Bulletin on November 3, 1991. Discuss what advice you would give to a Japanese visitor about "how to seem American."

HAWAII INC.

Wednesday, June 26, 1991 ■ Star-Bulletin

Visitors still like Hawaii, but not as much as before

☐ The HVB finds a 'significant drop' in the satisfaction level

■ Who spends what on visits to Hawaii D-4

By Russ Lynch
Star-Bulletin

The number of visitors who rate Hawaii well above other destinations is still high, but it has fallen sharply enough to cause concern, according to the Hawaii Visitors Bureau.

"It's a significant drop," said Joseph T. Collins, vice president and market research director. "We're beginning to see an erosion of the overall rating of their experience in Hawaii and its rating compared to other destinations," Collins said yesterday.

He was commenting on the HVB report on visitor satisfaction for 1990, issued this week. Even though 89 percent of all U.S. visitors, Hawaii's traditional market, rated their overall experience in Hawaii as excellent or above average, that was a drop of 2 percentage points from 1989.

"Erosion doesn't mean we're in the negative column. It just means that our highly positive standing is diminished somewhat," Collins said.

Japanese visitors are much less generous in their comments on Hawaii, taking a more conservative "average" view, the report said.

People still largely recommend Hawaii to their friends and relatives, but the marketing implications of the downward slip in satisfaction are important, Collins said.

Most important are the findings of a detailed study of visitor lifestyles, who Hawaii's visitors are, what they do when they visit, what they like or dislike about individual aspects of their experience here and attitudes about various destinations in the islands, he said.

The report said that 86 percent of Hawaii's visitors from the mainland rate the islands as far superior or above average, compared to other places they might visit. That is good, but a significant decline from 93 percent in 1989, the HVB said.

What visitors like most about the islands are the scenerey, beahces, water sports, golf, the cleanliness of the streets and beaches, the weather, local hospitality and the quality of sightseeing tours, the report said.

What they liked least included rental cars, taxis and stores, night clubs and some aspects of staying in condominiums.

"The issue of Hawaii being expensive for the U.S. visitor has taken a worrisome jump from the previous year," the report. An open-ended question about what tourists liked least caused 13.7 percent of them to write that it was expensive.

Collins said that he believes the response doesn't point to any one aspect, such as a hotel room rate or a meal price, being expensive. Rather, he said, there are so many spending opportunities here and it is so easy to spend money that tourists, after dipping frequently into their pockets, could well go away feeling they had spent too much.

"There's a sense that if you dip into your pocket for $5, 15 times a day as you walk down the street, rather than $20 twice a day, it's expensive. It's so easy to spend money here."

Satisfied?

About 9 in 10 mainland visitors and 8 in 10 Japanese visitors rate their overall Hawaii visit as excellent or above average.

Mainland visitors	Oahu	Maui	Big Island	Kauai
Excellent	51%	56%	57%	52%
Above average	36%	36%	32%	36%
Japanese visitors				
Excellent	24%	39%	33%	33%
Above average	56%	47%	55%	62%

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau

Star-Bulletin

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HAWAII INC.

Monday, November 18, 1991 ■ Star-Bulletin ●

Drop in first-time isle visitors poses challenge for marketing

☐ The number of repeat visitors is on the rise, but they don't do, or spend, as much

By Russ Lynch
Star-Bulletin

A steady decline in the percentage of travelers who are visiting Hawaii for the first time poses a new marketing challenge for the tourist industry, Hawaii Visitors Bureau officials said this week.

The industry has done well in attracting repeat visitors, but they tend to stay only on one island, skip attractions that they have seen on previous visits, avoid the more expensive hotels and stay in cheaper, non-service condominiums.

Added together, those changes mean that Hawaii's tourist industry cannot afford to be complacent when the overall visitor count is up, the HVB executives said in interviews.

Joseph T. Collins, HVB vice president of market research, explained some of the important trends that may not be apparent from a glance at monthly statistics such as those for September, which showed an 8.7 percent increase in total visitors from a year earlier.

For example, the figures show that repeat visitors made up more than 60 percent of the westbound market through the first nine months of this year and more than 57 percent of the westbound total for September and tended to avoid trips to other islands.

"The decline in multiple-island visitors shows almost a direct correlation with the decline in first-time visitors," Collins said.

In 1980, 47 percent of westbound visitors went to at least one other island as well as Oahu. In the first nine months of this year, multi-island travelers were only 30.1 percent of the westbound market and in September, that figure dropped to 27.4 percent.

Of the September westbound travelers, 66 percent said they planned to stay on only one island.

Although the total number of visitors in September was a record 561,710 for the month, the majority were repeaters averaging their third visit to the islands.

First-timers still dominated the eastbound market, which includes the Japanese and other Asians, New Zealanders and Australians and Americans stopping in Hawaii on their way home from Pacific Rim countries.

First-timers made up 60.9 percent of the eastbound market for the year through September. But the heavy repeat business from the westbound travelers, who make up more than 60 percent of the total Hawaii visitor count, skewed the total to the point where more than half of all visitors through the first nine months of this year had been here before.

Of the total visitor traffic in September, 395,910, or more than 70 percent, said they intended to visit only one island.

Through the first nine months of this year, 3.4 million visitors, or 67 percent of the total, wrote on HVB information forms that they had no plans to visit more than one island.

"All of which means we have to go to new markets," said Gene Cotter, HVB senior vice president of marketing.

Cotter, Collins and Stanley Hong, HVB president, said that the industry has done nothing wrong in pursuing repeat business in familiar markets for so long.

"It was a good strategy and it worked beautifully," Collins said.

However, in 1987, the balance of repeat and first-time visitors was even at 50-50, apparently an optimum balance. Since then, first-timers have steadily declined and repeaters have steadily increased.

Ideally, the HVB officials said, Hawaii should have a slow but steady increase in both repeat traffic and first-time visitors.

Another factor that the HVB says indicates that extra marketing is needed is the shorter length of stay. In September, westbound visitors stayed an average of 8.86 days, down from 9.14 days a year ealrier. A decade ago, the average westbound visitor stayed 10.4 days.

In September, Hawaii had 3.16 million westbound visitor-days, the number of westbound visitors multiplied by the average number of days they stayed. In the same month a year ago, westbound visitor-days totaled 3.17 million.

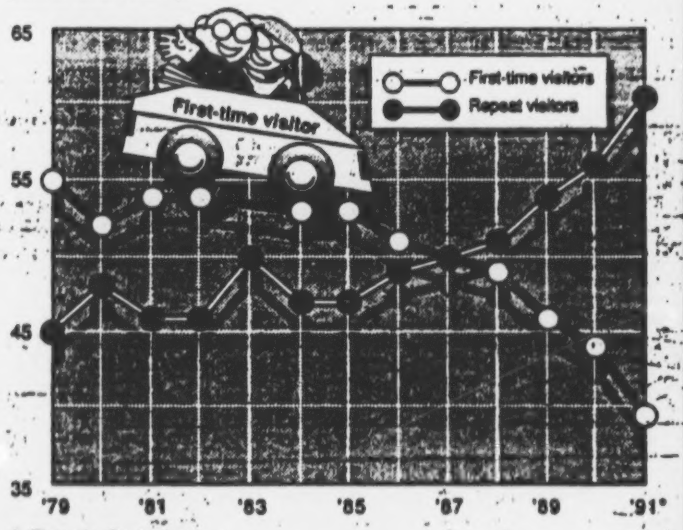
That showed that despite the fact that Hawaii had nearly 10,000 more westbound visitors this September than last September, the total economic impact to the state may have been less.

In contrast, some of Hawaii's newest markets show strongly in visitor-days. British tourists last year provided 709,464 visitor-days, based on an average stay of 8.4 days. The Germans, with the highest length of stay of 11.2 days, brought 607,376 visitor-days in 1990.

Both were substantially bigger than the somewhat older Asian markets of Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, the Philippines and Singapore.

Slide continues for first-time westbound visitors

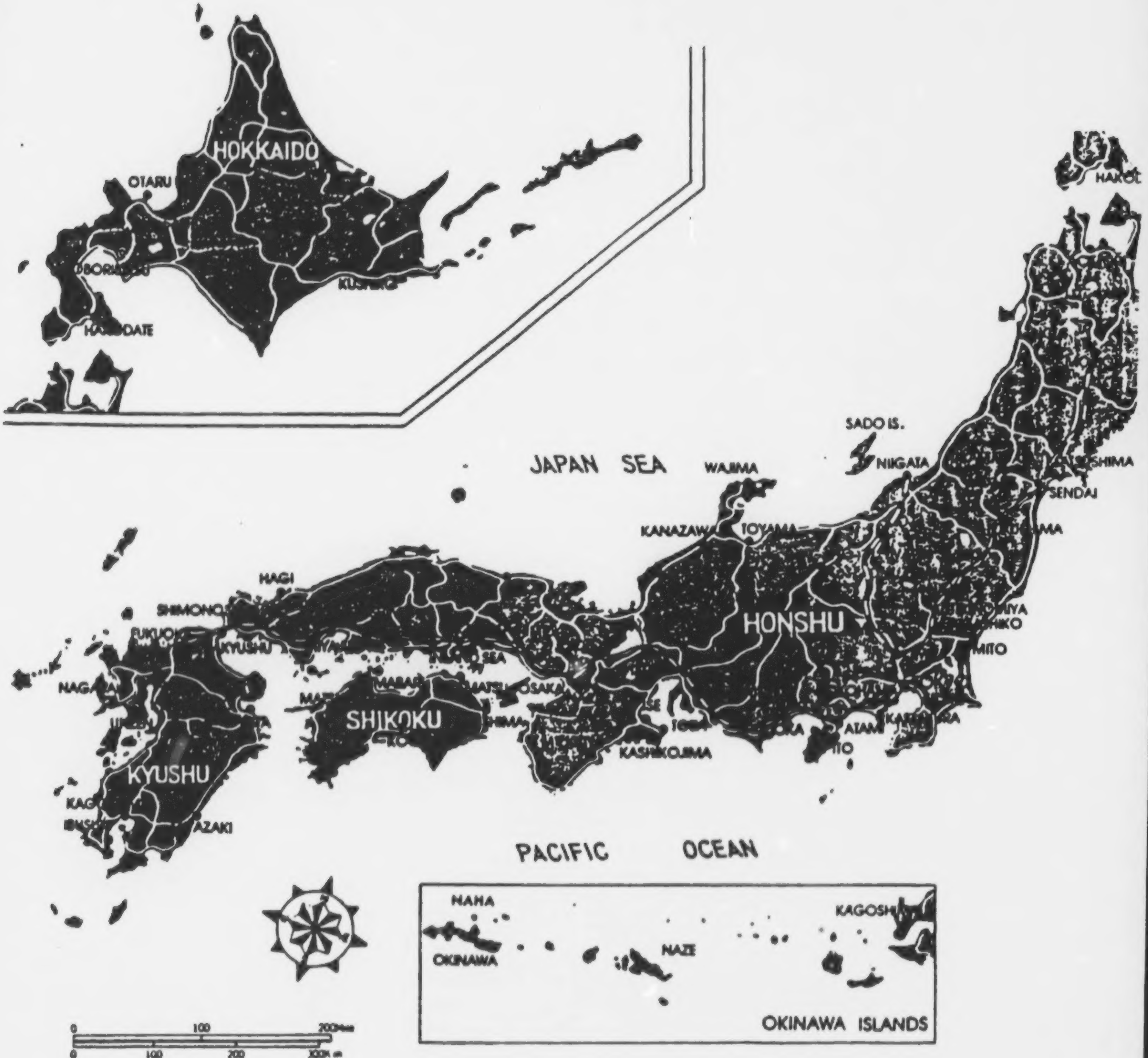
First-time visitors as a percentage of all westbound visitors are at the lowest point in recent history.



* Through September

Star-Bulletin

JAPAN


HOKKAIDO
OTARU
KUSHIRO
HAKODATE
JAPAN SEA
WAJIMA
SADO IS.
NIIGATA
SENDAI
KANAZAWA
TOYAMA
HAGI
HONSHU
MITO
KYUSHU
SHIKOKU
TOBA
ATAMI
KASHIKOJIMA
PACIFIC OCEAN
NAHA
OKINAWA
NAZE
OKINAWA ISLANDS
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 300 Km

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Japan: Its Physical Characteristics

Geography

Japan, an island country made up of four major islands encircled by some 4,000 minor islands, lies off the east coast of the Asian continent in the North Pacific Ocean. With a total land area of 377,708 sq. km (145,800 sq. mi.), Japan is slightly smaller than the State of California. The areas of the main islands including the Okinawa Islands are as follows:

Hokkaido	83,517 sq. km
Honshu	231,012
Shikoku	18,800
Kyushu	42,129
Okinawa Islands	2,250
	377,708 sq. km

Population

With a total population of 117 million, Japan ranks seventh in the world, following China, India, the Soviet Union, the United States, Indonesia, and Brazil. However, the density of the population per unit area under cultivation of Japan is the highest in the world because over two-thirds of Japan is occupied by mountainous terrain. Among the main islands the density is highest in Honshu, followed by Kyushu, Shikoku, and Hokkaido.

Density of population per sq. km:

Honshu	404
Kyushu	308
Shikoku	221
Hokkaido	71
Okinawa Islands	492

With industrialization, there was a strong tendency toward regional concentration; and as a result, 42.4% of Japan's population is concentrated in the three major urban areas of Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya. Large cities tend to be a megalopolis encircled by several satellite cities. Following is the list of the ten most populated cities in Japan:

Tokyo	11,384,000	Sapporo	1,402,000
Yokohama	2,774,000	Kobe	1,367,000
Osaka	2,648,000	Fukuoka	1,089,000
Nagoya	2,088,000	Kitakyushu	1,065,000
Kyoto	1,473,000	Kawasaki	1,041,000

Prefectural System

After the Meiji Restoration, the country was administratively reorganized into the prefectural system. Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto were made fu (urban prefectures) in 1871, and the rest of the country was divided into 302 ken (prefectures). However, by 1888, this system had been integrated into a system of 3 fu and 43 ken. At first, Hokkaido was administered directly by the central government but later was treated the same as the other prefectures, although it was called a do (circuit) rather than a ken. In 1943, Tokyo Fu was designated as a special administrative area and named Tokyo To (Tokyo Metropolitan Prefecture). Presently, Japan is administratively divided into one to (Tokyo To), one do (Hokkaido), two fu (Osaka Fu and Kyoto Fu), and 43 ken.

(for Discovery Task #4)

Climate and Seasons

The climate of Japan is similar to that of the middle belt of the United States and the central or southern part of Europe. But, because of the complexity of Japan's land configuration, with land area stretching for some 3,000 km [1,860 mi.] from north to south, there are numurous regional differences throughout the seasons.

Spring - When low pressure areas pass over the Pacific coast of Japan in March, the temperature rises with each rainfall, and the zone of plum and cherry blossoms move gradually from the south in March to the north in April and May. When low pressure areas start to develop over the Sea of Japan, the strong wind from the south called haru ichiban, or the first tidings of spring, blows over Japan. The start of the rainy season can be felt in the middle of May.

Summer - Summer starts in June with the rainy season which lasts until mid-July. With its passing the weather takes on a summer pattern and gets very warm and humid. The peak of summer is at the end of July but the summer heat lingers on into mid-August. Temperatures begin to fall by the end of August.

Autumn - After the hot summer, a pleasant and cool breeze follows in autumn. And weather resembling that of the rainy season also occurs because of the autumnal rainfronts. The weather clears in mid-October, and the winter winds begin to blow. As the winter pattern sets in, snow begins to fall in the northern part of the country.

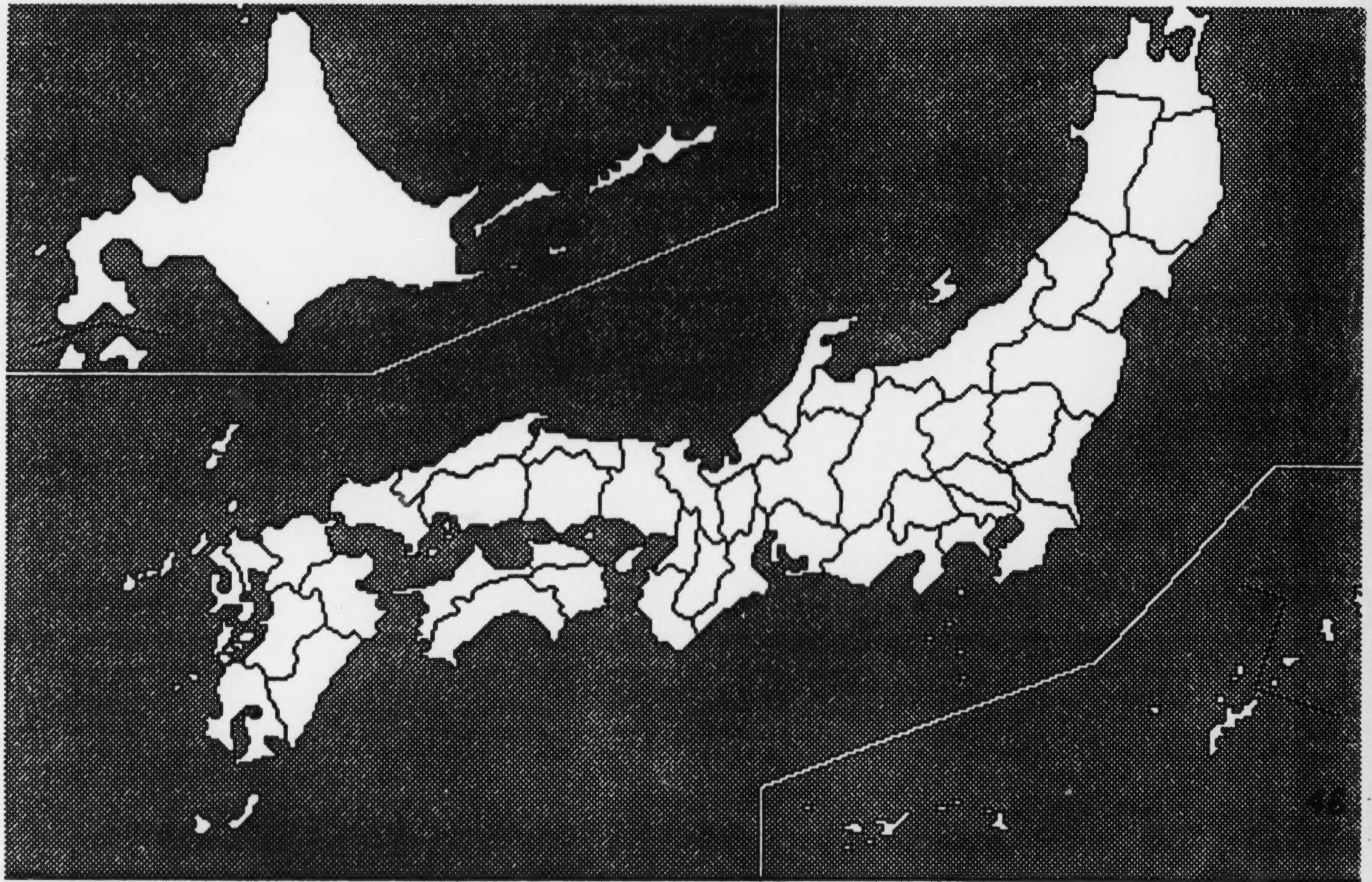
Winter - In winter, the air is chilly and crisp and the northwest winds bring snow to the mountains and to the central and northern parts of the country. The peak of winter comes around near the end of January, and after that warm and cold spells alternate as the weather gradually turns toward spring again.

The mean temperatures and rainy days during the peak months of the four seasons in some of the major cities of the main islands are given in the table below:

	Winter(Jan.)		Spring(Apr.)		Summer(Jul.)		Autumn(Oct.)	
	T(F)	R	T(F)	R	T(F)	R	T(F)	R
Sapporo	22.8	16	43.0	9	68.4	9	50.7	13
Tokyo	39.4	5	56.3	10	77.4	10	62.4	11
Kyoto	38.3	5	55.6	7	79.0	8	62.1	5
Hiroshima	39.4	7	55.4	10	77.9	8	62.2	6
Takamatsu	39.9	7	54.5	10	79.0	10	62.1	8
Fukuoka	41.5	12	57.0	10	79.7	11	63.1	7
Naha	60.8	13	69.4	10	82.8	9	75.4	9

References:
Japan National Tourist Organization, "Your Guide To Japan", Nov. 1982.
Japan National Tourist Organization, "Japan: Land of Varied Charm".
Kodansha, Ltd. Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan. Tokyo:Kodansha, Ltd., 1983.

MAP OF JAPAN: Label major islands and cities. (For Discovery Task #4)



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(for Discovery Task #5 "How to Seem French")

TRAVEL GUIDE
Advertiser News Services

How to seem French

By Mary T. Schmich
Chicago Tribune

No matter how patriotic they are, most Americans who visit Paris wish for one thing more than any other — to be told that they seem French.

To be meestaken as Frensh is to be told zat you exude sensuality, spirituality, style. It makes you feel as beautiful as Catherine Deneuve and smart enough to have been Jean Paul Sartre's ghost writer.

Thus, as a service to travelers in quest of the ultimate Parisian compliment — "Vraiment? You are Amerikaihn? But you seem so Frensh!" — we offer the following tips:

1. Stop smiling

Americans are promiscuous smilers. They flash wide, toothy, have-a-nice-day grins at waiters, at salesclerks, at strangers on the Metro as if smiles were international currency that could buy the one thing that eludes Americans here most — the goodwill of Parisians.

But in a city in which rudeness has been elevated to a form of politesse, excessive smiling is a breach of form. Unfortunately, an American who seeks to appear French by being outright rude will seem only like a rude American.

3. Do not summon the waiter by shouting, "Garcon!"

Forget what Mrs. Thigpen taught you in high school French. Nobody says "Garcon!" except Americans eager to show off their high school French. If you want the waiter's attention, better to say, snappily, "S'il vous plait!"

The garcon, by the way, will look at you as if you are the biggest insult to his country since screw-top wine bottles. You will think it's because you look American, which you undoubtedly do, but that's probably not why he's sneering. The garcons practice equal-opportunity snubs.

4. Do not wear running shorts into cafes for an apres-jogging mid-morning breakfast

If you've ever breakfasted in one of those overpriced cafes-with-a-view on the banks of the Seine, you've seen Bob and Marge from Des Moines shuffle in, huffing and sweating, plunk their clammy, naked thighs into cafe chairs and ask the garcon for a large orange juice.

They might as well sing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

On the other hand, elaborate jogging suits, preferably purple and green, are acceptable attire almost anywhere, as long as you haven't jogged in them.

10. At dinner

Don't pull out your wallet and flash 10 credit cards. Don't harass the garcon if you don't get your food or check as fast as you would at Burger King.

"Americans always want the check right away," a French woman once complained to me, flicking ashes on my camembert. "They're snapping their fingers for the bill about the time the French are settling into a second cigarette and another cup of coffee."

(Note: Entire article is located in the Appendix)

Lesson Two

Airport

LESSON OBJECTIVES

2

FUNCTION/TASK:

1. To be able to introduce oneself by means of business cards and to use appropriate levels of speech in greeting and addressing clients, customers, and guests
2. To be able to use appropriate levels of speech in providing instructions and information

PATTERNS:

1. Honorific forms of nominals, copula, verbs
2. Non-final し-clause using verbals, adjectives, adjectival nominatives, and copula

CULTURE:

1. Formality of speech
2. Introductions
3. Herding
4. Meishi or Business cards
5. Behavioral customs of the Japanese at introductions

2. 1 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

よくいらっしゃいました。	"Welcome!"(to Hawaii). This expression is usually used to greet and welcome someone upon their arrival at the airport, or also welcoming a guest at one's home.
ようこそいらっしゃいました。	This expression is the formal equivalent of よくいらっしゃいました。
ハワイははじめてですか。	"Is this your first visit to Hawaii?"
おつかれでしょう。	"You're probably tired, aren't you?" This expression is used to provide comfort for one's fatigue from travel, service, effort, hard work, etc.
しばらくですねえ。	"It has been a long time, hasn't it."

2.2 DIALOGUES

2.2.1 DIALOGUE (A)

-Meeting the Tour Coordinator-

Background:

Place: Meeting area for arriving passengers at the airport.

Speaker 1: Mr. Brown. A tour coordinator of a tour company in Hawaii.

Speaker 2: Mr. Suzuki. A tour escort for a Japanese tour group which has just arrived from Japan.

Speakers' relationship: Mr. Brown and Mr. Suzuki meet for the first time. However, Mr. Brown is able to recognize Mr. Suzuki from the description given in their correspondence.

2. 2. 1. 会話（A）： 旅行団体を迎える

ブラウン： 山口旅行社の鈴木さんでいらっしゃいますか。

鈴木　　： はい，そうですが．．．

ブラウン： 私，アロハ観光のブラウンでございます。　はじめまして。

鈴木　　： ああ，ブラウンさんでいらっしゃいますか。　よろしくお願いします。

ブラウン： バスは　あちらの方で待っています。　観光団の皆さんは　今どちらですか。

鈴木　　： 今　税関の方です。　もう少しお待ち下さい。　すぐ出て来ますから。

ブラウン： はい。　お疲れでしょう。

鈴木　　： いいえ，飛行機はこんでいましたが，天気がよくて　あまり揺れなかったから，皆　元気ですよ。

ブラウン： そうですか。　それはよかったですね。

---------------*****************---------------

ブラウン： 皆さん，ハワイにようこそいらっしゃいました。 どうぞ あの青いバスにお乗りになっ
下さい。 大きな荷物は，バスの下の方にある荷物入れに 入れて下さい。
小さな手荷物だけ ご自分でお持ち下さい。

2.2.2 DIALOGUE (B)

-Picking up a Friend at the Airport-

Background:

Place: Meeting area for arriving passengers at the airport.

Speaker 1: Keiko, a female college student from Japan.

Speaker 2: Susan, Keiko's friend living in Hawaii who has visited Japan before.

Speakers' relationship: Keiko and Susan have met in Japan and Susan is acquainted with Keiko's family (members).

2．2．2 会話（B）：友人を迎える

スーザン： けい子さん，よくいらっしゃいました。 しばらくですねえ。

けい子 ： スーザンさん，しばらくでした。 わざわざ お迎え ありがとうございます。

スーザン： お疲れでしょう。

けい子 ： いいえ，飛行機はすいていたし，少し寝たし，大丈夫です。

スーザン： ご家族は 皆 お元気ですか。

けい子 ： ええ，母が よろしく と言っていました。

スーザン： どうも。 荷物（にもつ）は このスーツケース二（ふた）つですか。

けい子 ： ええ。

スーザン： じゃあ，ここに車（くるま）を持って来るから，待（ま）っていて下さいね。

けい子 ： どうもすみません。 ありがとう，スーザンさん。

2.3 EXPLANATION

2.3.1

Usually, when Japanese meet and pick-up friends at the airport , the opening conversation appears polite and formal.

POLITE FORMS:

a. Nominals: Noun and adjectival nominatives are made into honorific forms by adding the honorific prefixes お and ご.

Examples:

おげんき　　おやすみ　　おひとり

ごかぞく　　ごりょこう　　ごよてい　　ごけっこん

Examples:

きょう　　よてい
今日のご予定はなんですか。
What is your schedule for today?

かぞく　みな　　げんき
ご家族の皆さんお元気ですか。
Is your entire family in good health?

b. Family Terms

	Exalting / Honorific (referring to someone else's family in conversation)	Humble (referring to one's own family in conversation with other people)	Family (family member to family member)
family	ごかぞく	かぞく	
parents	ごりょうしん	りょうしん	
father	おとうさん	ちち	おとうさん
mother	おかあさん	はは	おかあさん
grandfather	おじいさん	そふ	おじいさん
grandmother	おばあさん	そぼ	おばあさん
uncle	おじさん	おじ	おじさん
aunt	おばさん	おば	おばさん
husband	ごしゅじん	しゅじん	first name, あなた
wife	おくさん／ おくさま	かない	first name
older brother	おにいさん	あに	にいさん
older sister	おねえさん	あね	ねえさん
younger brother	おとうとさん	おとうと	first name
younger sister	いもうとさん	いもうと	first name
child	おこさん	こども	first name

Examples:

> おくさまも　ごいっしょですか。
> Is your wife with you?
>
> いいえ、かないは　うちにいます。
> No, my wife is at home.

c. Copula

Noun-です
Noun-でございます。
Noun-でいらっしゃいます。

Noun-でございます can be used for both human and non-human reference. Noun-でいらっしゃいます is used for a human subject other than the speaker himself or his in-group members. For the speaker himself or his in-group, Noun-でございます is used to denote the humble form.

Study the following examples:

すずき
鈴木さんでいらっしゃいますか。
Are you Mr. Suzuki?

私は　ブラウンでございます。
I am Brown.

にもつ
荷物は　これでございますか。
Is this your baggage?

ええ、　そうでございます。
Yes, it is.

d. Verbs

There are three patterns that appear in this lesson.

も
1. これを持ってください。(Verb-te kudasai)
2. これをお持ちください。 (お-Verb-stem kudasai)
3. これをお持ちになってください。(お-Verb-stem ni naru)

In the order above, number 1 is polite, with number 2 being more polite, and number 3 very polite.

お	verb-stem	します。	is the humble form.
ご		いたします。	

Examples:

にもつ　　も
1. 荷物をお持ちしましょう。
Let me carry the luggage.

あんない
2. 私が　ご案内いたします。
I will guide you.

2.3.2 Predicate + し

Verb (non-past, past, tentative, informal, formal)	+ し　～～～.
Adjective	
Nominative	

Examples:

ひこうき　　　　　　　　　　　ね
飛行機は　すいていたし、すこし　寝たから、
だいじょうぶです。
The plane was not crowded, and what's more, I slept for a while, so I am fine.

The particle し (translated as and and what's more) follows verbals, adjectives, adjectival nouns, and the copula. Sometimes the non-final clause し may occur more than once: ～し～し.

Study the following examples:

もの　　　た　　　み
おいしい物をたくさん食べたし、見たい所をぜんぶ見たから、
こんど　りょこう　ほんとう
今度の旅行は本当によかったです。
We ate a lot of delicious food, and what's more, we saw all the places we wanted to see so this past trip was very enjoyable.

そら　うみ　　　　　　ひとびと
ハワイは　空や海がきれいだし、そこの人々も　いいし、
いちど き
もう一度来たいですねえ。
Hawaii's skies and oceasn are pretty and what's more, the people are also nice, so I really wnat to come back again.

きのう　あめ　　　　　さむ
昨日は　雨だったし、それに寒かったから　ホテルにいました。
Yesterday it rained and what's more, it was cold so I stayed in my hotel .

2.4 VOCABULARY

バス		bus
はは	母	mother
ひこうき	飛行機	airplane
いれる	入れる	to enter, to put in
じぶん	自分	oneself, self, myself
かんこうバス	観光バス	sightseeing tour bus
こんでいる		to be crowded
すいている		to be empty
まつ	待つ	to wait
もつ	持つ	to carry
もってください	持ってください	Please carry
むかえる	迎える	to meet, to greet
ねる	寝る	to sleep
にもつ	荷物	baggage, luggage
にもついれ	荷物入れ	baggage compartment
てにもつ	手荷物	hand-carried articles
のる	乗る	to ride
しばらく		a while
スーツケース		suitcase
トランク		trunk
つかれ	疲れ	fatigue
わざわざ		to go out of one's way
ゆれる		to shake, to tremble
ぜいかん	税関	customs

2.4 ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

ポーター		porter
あんない	案内	guide
あんないする	案内する	to guide
バゲジ　カート		baggage cart
チャーター		charter
でむかえ	出迎え	a reception, greeting
みおくり	見送り	a send-off
でる	出る	to depart
エイジェント		agent
ゲイト		gate
はこぶ	運ぶ	to carry
はつ	発	departure
	(ホノルル二時発	2:00 departure from Honolulu)
ひろい	広い	wide, spacious
ほけん	保険	insurance
かんこう	観光	sightseeing
かんこうだん	観光団	tour group member
かんこうだんいん	観光団員	
けしき	景色	scenery
けっこんする	結婚する	to marry
きをつける	気をつける	to watch out, to take care
きっぷ	切符	ticket
こくせいせん	国際線	International line
コンファメーション		confirmation
かくにん	確認	confirmation
くうこう	空港	airport
くうこうまちあいじょ	空港待合所	airport lobby
エアポートロビー		
めんぜいてん	免税店	duty-free shop
にぎやか		cheerful, gay
おみやげ		gift
おおぜい		a large number (people)

おりる	降りる	to get off
レンタ　カー		rent-a-car
リムジン		limousine
りょけん	旅券	passport
パスポート		
りょこう	旅行	travel, journey
トラベル		
りょこうこぎって	旅行小切手	travelers' checks
トラベル　チェック		
しんこんりょこう	新婚旅行	honeymoon
たのしい	楽しい	enjoyable
とうちゃく	到着	arrival
とりけし	取り消し	cancellation
キャンセル		
よてい	予定	schedule
よやく	予約	reservation
ゆきの	行の	bound for
	(ホノルル行の飛行機	plane bound for Honolulu)
くうこう	空港	airport

2.5 DRILLS

2.5.1 TRANSFORMATION DRILLS

てにもつ　も
１．　手荷物を持ってください．．．．．手荷物をお持ちください。
Please carry your personal baggage.

の
２．　バスに乗ってください。．．．．バスにお乗りください。
Please board the bus.

き　つ
３．　気を付けてください．．．．．　お気を付けってください。
Please take care of yourself.

やす
４．　休んでください．．．．お休みください。
Please rest.

ま
５．　待ってください．．．．．お待ちください。
Please wait.

なまえ　か
６．　名前を書いてください。．．．．名前をお書きください。
Please write your name.

しんぶん　よ
7.　この新聞を読んでください．．．．．この新聞をお読みください。
Please read this newspaper.

2.5.2 TRANSFORMATION DRILL

ま
1. 待ちますか. . . お待ちになりますか.
Are you going to wait?

お
2. ここで 降りますか. . . ここで お降りになりますか.
Are you going to get off here?

なに か
3. 何を買いますか。. . 何をお買いになりますか.
What are you going to buy?

しんぶん よ
4. 新聞を読みますか。. . 新聞をお読みになりますか。
Would you like to read ther newspaper?

き
5. ラジオを聞きますか。. . ラジオをお聞きに
なりますか.
Would you like to listen to the radio?

なに の
6. 何を飲みますか. . . 何をお飲みになりますか.
What would you like to drink?

やまだ あ
7. 山田さんに会いますか. . . 山田さんにお会いに
なりますか.
Would you like to see Mr. Yamada?

2.5.3 TRANSFORMATION DRILL

だいがく　くろだ
(A) 1. ハワイ大学の　黒田です。
〜ハワイ大学の　黒田でございます。
I am Kuroda of the University of Hawaii.

わたくし　がくせい
2. 私は　まだ　学生です。
〜私は　まだ　学生でございます。
I am still a student.

りょこうしゃ
3. ここが　アロハ旅行社です。
〜ここが　アロハ旅行社でございます。
Here is Aloha Travel Company.

かた　おくさま
(B) 1. あの方が　奥様ですか。
〜あの方が　奥様でいっらっしゃいますか。
Is that person over there your wife?

2. もし、もし、　ブラウンさんですか。
〜もし、もし、ブラウンさんでいっらっしますか。
Hello, is this Mr. Brown?

なかむら
3. こちらは　中村さんです。
〜こちらは　中村さんでいっらしゃいます。
This is Mr. Nakamura.

かぞく　みな　げんき
4. 家族の皆さんは　元気ですか。
ご家族の皆さんは　お元気でいっらっしゃいますか。
Is everyone well in your family?

2.5.4 COMBINATION DRILL

かた　にほんご　じょうず
1. あの方は　日本語が上手です。
こ　でき
ハワイ語も出来ます。

あの方は　日本語が上手だし、ハワイ語も出来ます。
That person is good at Japanese, and can also speak Hawaiian.

やまだ　しま　い
2. 山田さんは　ハワイ島へ行きました。
しま　い
カウイ島へも行きました。

山田さんは　ハワイ島へ行ったし、カワイ島へも行きました。
Mr. Yamada went to Hawaii and also went to Kauai.

よる　ひと
3. ワイキキは　夜　人がおおぜいいます。
たの
にぎやかです、　楽しいです。

ワイキキは　夜　人がおおぜいいるし、にぎやかだし、楽しいです。
Waikiki at night is crowded with people,bustling with activity and a happy place.

へや　ひろ
4. ホテルの部屋は　広いです。
きも
気持ちが　いいです。

ホテルの部屋は　広いし、気持ちがいいです。
The hotel room is spacious and gives a good feeling.

C6

2.6 APPLICATION EXERCISES

2.6.1 CONVERSATION PRACTICE:

Let's use what you have learned. You may wish to use the expressions listed to form your own conversation.

SITUATION SETTING: AIRPORT
CONVERSATION SETTING: GREETING A TOUR GROUP OR FRIENDS

1. Welcome to Hawaii.
2. I am Mr. Brown of Aloha Tours.
3. Are you Mr. Tanaka of the Mitsui Bank?
4. Is this your first visit to Hawaii?
5. You're probably tired, aren't you?
6. How much luggage do you have?
7. I'll get my car, so please wait here.
8. Is everyone well in your family?
9. Is your wife still in customs?
10. Please carry only your personal baggage.

2.6.2

Insert the appropriate words in the blanks, according to the English equivalent given.

ともだち　うち　　　　　　　くるま　　　　きょう
1.　友達の家は _______、車も_______今日は

い
行きません。
My friend's house is far and what's more, I have no car, so I will not go today.

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　かた　　　　　あ
2.　スーザンさんは_______、　やさしい方_______、会いたいです。
Susan is pretty and what's more, she is a kind person so I want to meet her.

にほん　　ともだち　　　　　　　　しま
3.　日本から　友達が_______、マウイ島から_______が___
きょう　　あした　　　　　　　い
今日も　明日も_______へ　行きます。
My friend is coming from Japan and my older brother is coming home from Maui, so today and tomorrow I'm going to the airport.

よしだ　　　えいご　　　　　　　　　　　　　ご
4.　吉田さんは　英語が _______、それに　ハワイ語も____
ほんとう
本当に　いいですねえ。
Mr. Yoshida understands English and what's more, he understands Hawaiian language; isn't it wonderful?

2.7 TASKS/ ROLE PLAY

2.7.1 SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

Situation One:
You and your younger sister are going to the Honolulu airport to meet relative who are coming for a honeymoon. You have met your relatives before, but your sister has not. The conversation takes place at the airport and on the way to the hotel.

Situation Two:
You are working for a tour company in Hawaii. One day your tour coordinator is ill and you have to take his place. You are assigned to meet a tour group from Japan. You meet the tour group at the airport. The first person you meet is Mr. Kato, the tour escort from Japan, and the other members of his tour group. After greeting the Japanese tourists, you show them to their bus.

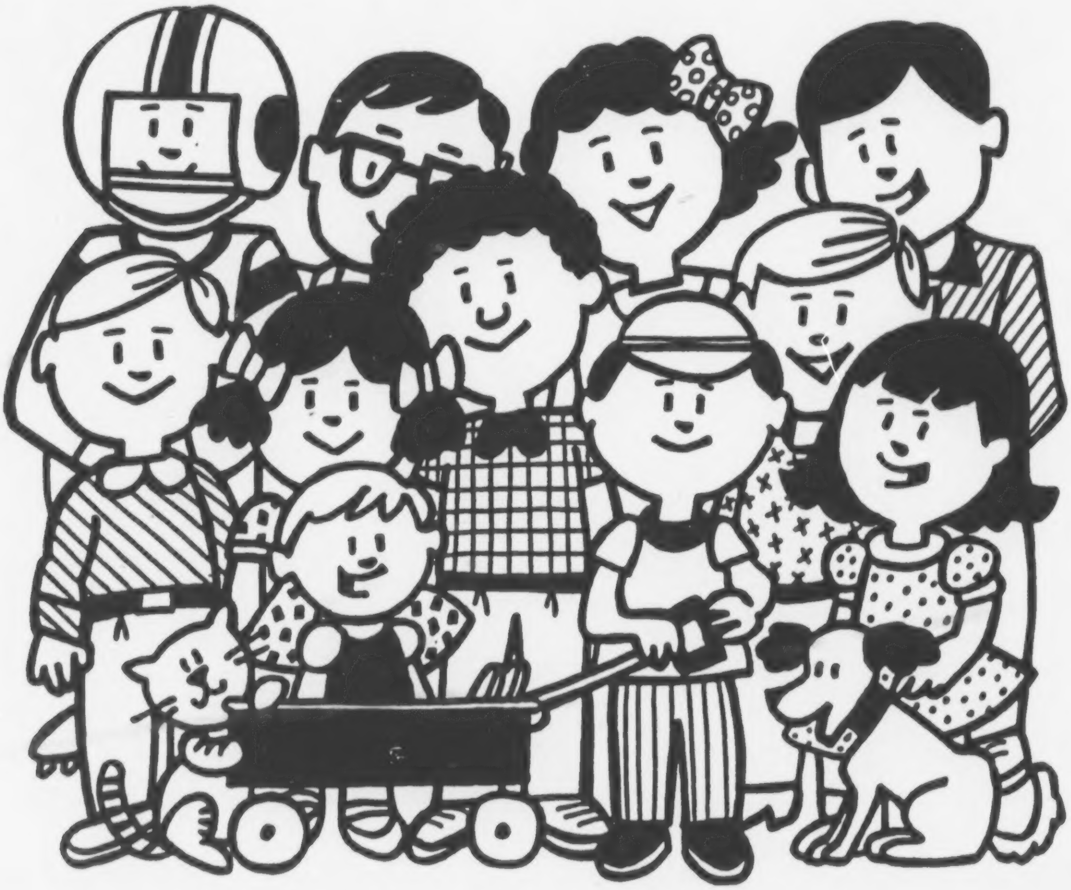
Situation Three:
You receive a letter from a friend in Japan telling you that he is coming to Honolulu for a two-week vacation. After he arrives, you call your friend on the telephone and ask about his schedule. Then you offer to take your friend around Oahu and the University of Hawaii campus for sightseeing.

Situation Four:
Your teacher has prepared nine cards, each containing one Japanese word relating to the airport situation, such as " customs" (ぜいかん／税関), "airport" （くうこう／空港）、"to meet or greet" （でむかえ／出迎え), "to see off" (みおくり／見送り）、"tour group" （かんこうだん／観光団),"luggage" （にもつ／荷物), "honeymoon" ）、(しんこんりょこう／新婚旅行）、"personal baggage" （てにもつ／

手荷物）、"tour bus" (観光バス〕。 After shuffling the cards, each student draws a card and tries to make as many sentences as possible using the word on the card he has drawn.

2.7.2 "Family" Terms

With a partner, ask each other about the health of members of the family. Use the "family portrait" below to assist you. Be sure to use the honorific and humble forms at the appropriate times.

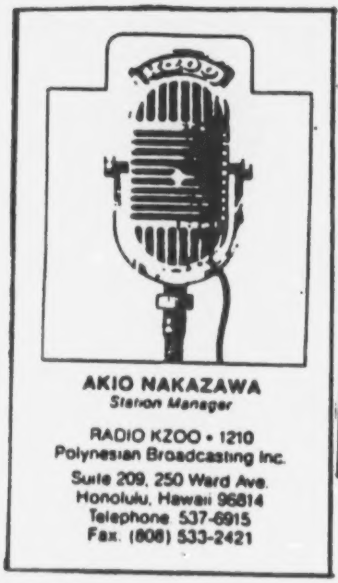


BEST COPY AVAILABLE

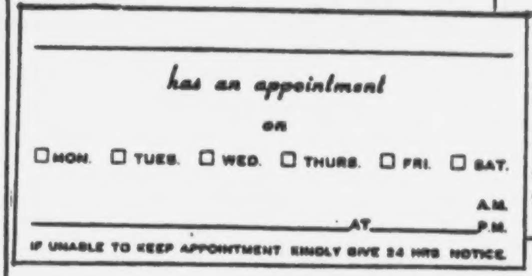
2.7.3 COMMUNICATION TASKS

1. めいし
名刺 ~ BUSINESS CARDS

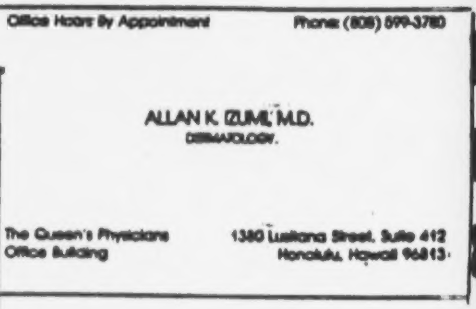
Examine the business cards below.
What purpose does each business card serve?
Are there a difference between the business cards?
What information is provided?



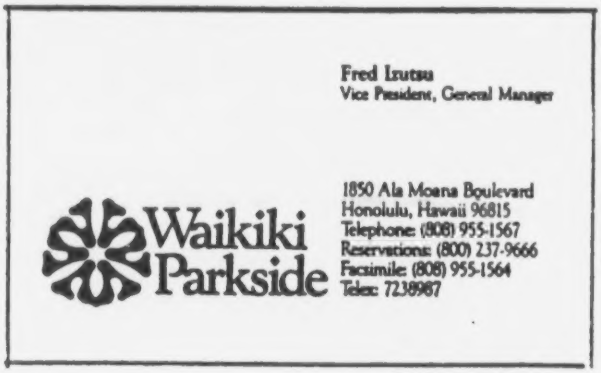
AKIO NAKAZAWA
Station Manager
RADIO KZOO • 1210
Polynesian Broadcasting Inc.
Suite 209, 250 Ward Ave.
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Telephone 537-6915
Fax (808) 533-2421



has an appointment
on
☐ MON. ☐ TUES. ☐ WED. ☐ THURS. ☐ FRI. ☐ SAT.
__________ AT __________ A.M. P.M.
IF UNABLE TO KEEP APPOINTMENT KINDLY GIVE 24 HRS NOTICE.

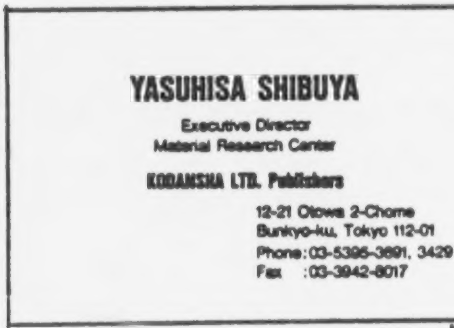


Office Hours By Appointment
Phone: (808) 599-3780
ALLAN K. IZUMI, M.D.
DERMATOLOGY.
The Queen's Physicians
Office Building
1380 Lusitana Street, Suite 412
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

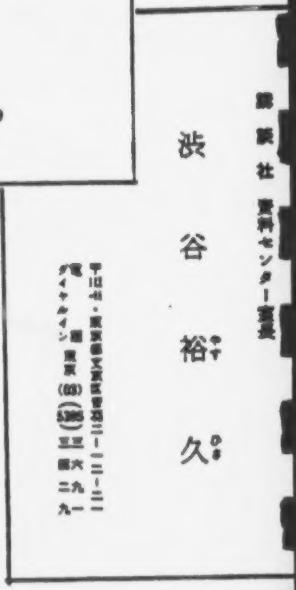


Fred Izutsu
Vice President, General Manager
1850 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Telephone: (808) 955-1567
Reservations: (800) 237-9666
Facsimile: (808) 955-1564
Telex: 7238987

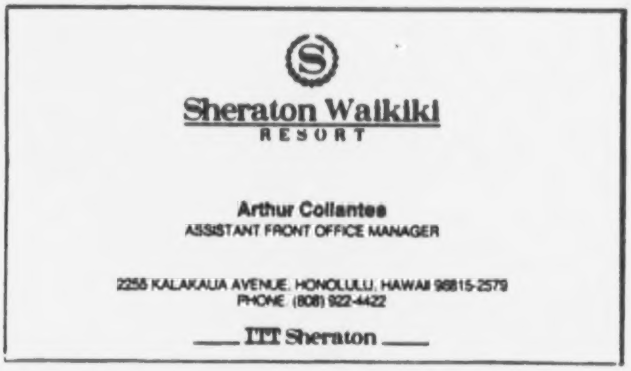
Waikiki Parkside



YASUHISA SHIBUYA
Executive Director
Material Research Center
KODANSHA LTD. Publishers
12-21 Otowa 2-Chome
Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-01
Phone: 03-5395-3691, 3429
Fax : 03-3942-8017



講談社 資料センター室長
渋谷 裕（やす）久（ひさ）
〒112-01・東京都文京区音羽二ー一二ー二一
電話 東京（03）（5395）三六九一
ダイヤルイン 三四二九



Sheraton Waikiki
RESORT
Arthur Collantes
ASSISTANT FRONT OFFICE MANAGER
2255 KALAKAUA AVENUE, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96815-2579
PHONE (808) 922-4422
ITT Sheraton

2. Introductions with "めいし" （名刺）

a. The teacher will provide index cards for you to make your own "めいし."
Place all pertinent information on your "めいし."

b. Use your "homemade" めいし to introduce yourself to other members of the class.
Be sure to employ the proper etiquette.

3. "Airport"

Students will work in pairs.
Students will ask and answer questions in Japanese related to the Airport diagram. Each student will take turns playing each role. (Role "A" is questioner; Role "B" is respondent)
Description of roles:

Role "A"(question)

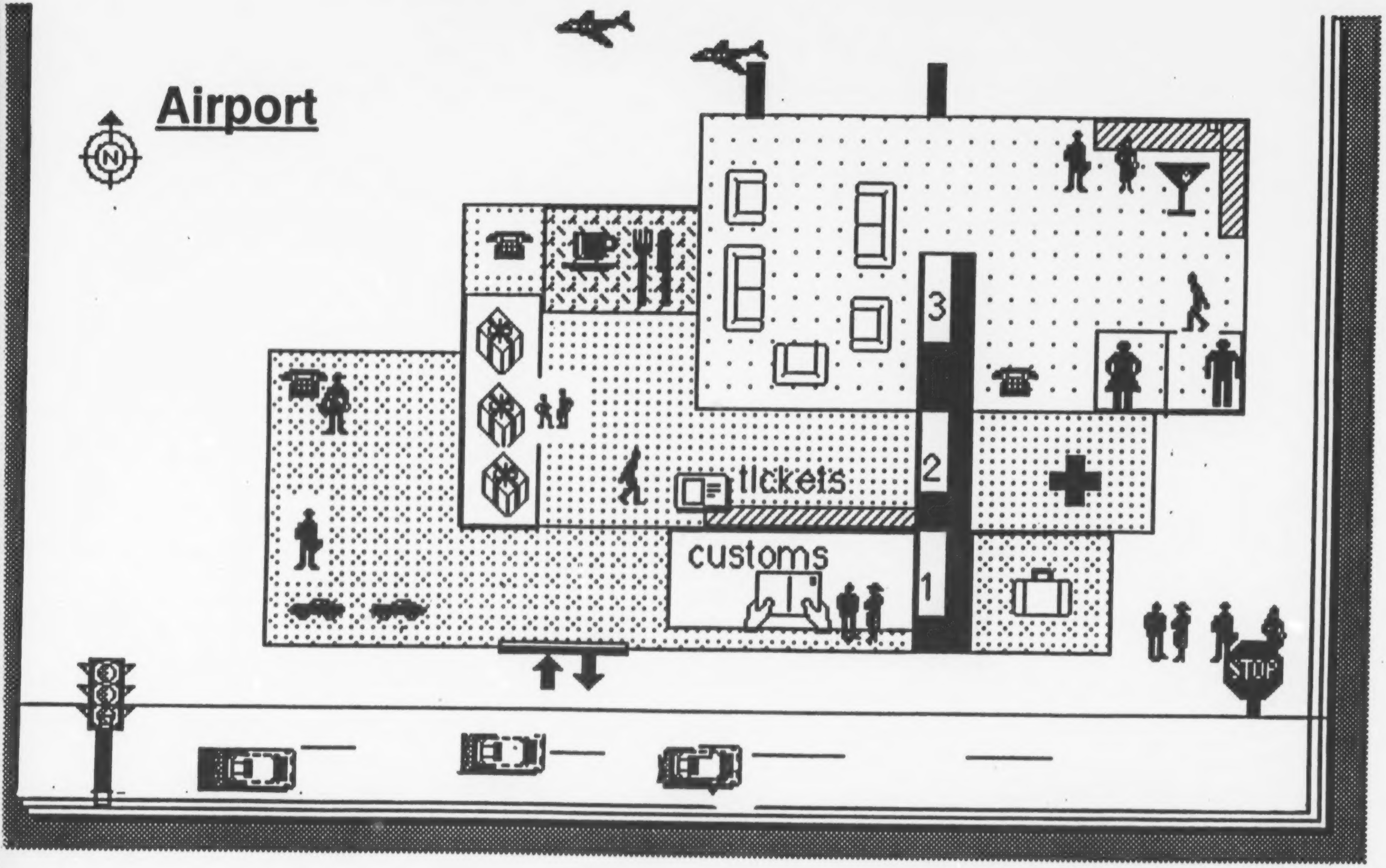
(1) くうこうに ~place~が ありますか。

(2) 観光客 or 観光の皆さんは
~Company~ 旅行社の~name~さんは } どこですか。
~Company~観光の ~name~さんは

Role "B" (answer)

(1) ~(place)~ は ~location~に あります。

(2) 観光客 or 観光の皆さんは
~Company~旅行社の~name~さんは } ~place~にいます。
~Company~観光の~name~さんは


Airport
N
3
2
1
tickets
customs
STOP

4. "Departures"

Using the following flight schedule, ask each other questions regarding the departure time and destination of flights.

AlohaAirlines

TO KAUAI

Leave	Arrive	Flt. No.	Stops
From LANAI			
11:50a	1:07p	71/73	1
From MAUI			
6:35a	7:57a	303	1
7:00a	8:12a	307/409	1
8:00a	9:17a	471/407	1
8:45a	10:12a	273	1
10:05a	10:43a	91	
10:05a	11:27a	29/103	1
10:40a	12:02p	209/413	1
11:50a	12:28p	75	
11:05a	12:42p	69/263	1
11:40a	1:07p	73	1
12:10p	1:37p	411/115	1
12:40p	1:57p	109/111	1
1:05p	2:27p	417/279	1
2:15p	2:53p	213	
1:35p	2:57p	237/481	1
1:55p	3:17p	419/119	1
3:10p	4:32p	93	1
3:35p	4:52p	121/283	1
4:00p	5:27p	37	1
4:30p	5:57p	113	1
5:20p	6:47p	225/77	1
6:20p	7:57p	207/485	1
7:00p	8:27p	231/47	1

TO LANAI

Leave	Arrive	Flt. No.	Stops
From HONOLULU			
10:00a	11:25a	70	1
4:30p	4:55p	220	
From KAUAI			
9:05a	11:25a	202/70	2
3:30p	4:55p	224/220	1
From MAUI			
11:05a	11:25a	70	

TO KONA

Leave	Arrive	Flt. No.	Stops
From HILO			
9:10a	9:34a	103	
From HONOLULU			
5:50a	6:24a	80	
6:40a	7:14a	88	
6:15a	7:44a	306	1
8:10a	8:44a	82	
9:15a	9:49a	234	
8:45a	10:14a	62	1
10:05a	10:39a	202	
10:40a	11:14a	90	
11:35a	12:09p	216	
12:30p	1:04p	480	
12:15p	1:44p	210	1
1:10p	1:44p	92	
2:00p	2:34p	94	
3:00p	3:34p	486	
3:50p	4:24p	96	
3:40p	5:09p	284	1
4:45p	5:19p	114	
5:20p	5:54p	484	
5:55p	6:29p	282	
6:45p	7:19p	288	
7:20p	7:54p	86	
From KAUAI			
7:15a	8:44a	82	1
8:25a	9:49a	414/234	1
9:05a	10:39a	202	1
9:45a	11:14a	90	1
10:40a	12:09p	28/216	1
11:35a	1:04p	236/480	1
12:00n	1:44p	418/92	1
1:20p	2:05p	264	
1:00p	2:34p	278/94	1
2:15p	3:34p	116/486	1
3:00p	4:24p	76/96	1
3:50p	5:19p	420/114	1
4:20p	5:54p	484	1
5:05p	6:29p	218/282	1
6:00p	7:19p	108/288	1
6:25p	7:54p	86	1
From MAUI			
7:20a	7:44a	306	
9:50a	10:14a	62	
1:20p	1:44p	210	
4:45p	5:09p	284	

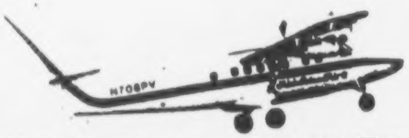
Hilo 935-5771 Kauai 245-3691 Kona 935-5771
Lanai 565-7288 Maui 244-9071 Oahu 836-1111

AlohaIslandAir

TO HONOLULU, OAHU

Leave	Arrive	Flt. No.	Stops
From Hana, Maui			
8:40a	10:25a	1402	2
11:15a	1:00p	1404	2
1:10p	2:50p	1406	2
3:05p	4:45p	1408	2
5:45p	7:20p	1418	2
From Kahului, Maui			
1:00a	1:45a	1802	
7:25a	8:35a	1614	1
7:35a	8:45a	1202	1
9:15a	10:25a	1402	1
10:35a	11:45a	1208	1
11:35a	1:10p	1206	2
11:55a	1:00p	1404	1
1:45p	2:50p	1406	1
2:05p	3:25p	1212	2
2:15p	3:50p	1210	2
2:55p	3:45p	1304	
3:40p	4:45p	1408	1
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3:50p	5:00p	1214	1
4:55p	6:30p	1512	2
6:10p	7:20p	1418	1
11:00p	11:45p	1804	
From Kamuela, Hawaii			
7:25a	8:40a	1302	
2:00p	3:45p	1304	1
6:50p	8:05p	1306	
From Kapalua, W. Maui			
8:10a	9:10a	1502	1
9:15a	9:55a	1506	
9:50a	10:30a	1516	
11:05a	11:45a	1508	
11:40a	12:20p	1542	
12:20p	1:00p	1404	
2:10p	2:50p	1406	
2:40p	3:20p	1510	
4:05p	4:45p	1408	
4:35p	5:15p	1522	
4:55p	5:35p	1514	

Leave	Arrive	Flt. No.	Stops
From Lanai			
8:00a	8:35a	1614	
12:10p	1:10p	1206	1
1:25p	2:00p	1620	
2:50p	3:50p	1210	1
5:30p	6:30p	1512	1
6:25p	7:00p	1612	
7:25p	8:00p	1608	
From Molokai			
7:15a	7:45a	1110	
8:15a	8:45a	1202	
8:40a	9:10a	1502	
9:30a	10:00a	1102	
9:55a	10:25a	1402	
11:15a	11:45a	1208	
11:25a	11:55a	1104	
12:40p	1:10p	1206	
2:55p	3:25p	1212	
3:20p	3:50p	1210	
4:30p	5:00p	1214	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5:50p	6:20p	1118	
6:00p	6:30p	1512	
6:35p	7:05p	1106	
6:50p	7:20p	1418	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
From Princeville, Kauai			
7:05a	8:05a	1002	
8:15a	9:15a	1016	
10:05a	11:05a	1004	
11:30a	12:30p	1006	
1:25p	2:25p	1008	
3:55p	4:55p	1010	
5:20p	6:20p	1012	
6:15p	7:15p	1014	



Oahu 833-3219 Neighbor Islands (800) 652-6541
Continental U.S. (800) 323-3345 ***Telex:*** *ARINC: HNLRMWP*

2.8 CULTURE NOTES

2.8.1 Formality of speech

Usually, when the Japanese person meets friends at the airport whom he/she has not seen for a long time, the conversation is rather polite at first. Gradually, however, it becomes more and more informal, reflecting the friendly nature of the relationship. Also, shortly after meeting someone who has taken a long trip, the traveler is often asked if he/she is tired from the trip. This is a polite way of showing concern for the well-being of the visitor.

2.8.2 Introduction

In a formal introduction situation, the Japanese person will introduce himself with his name and the company to which he belongs. For example: "I am Mr. Suzuki of Yamaguchi Tour Company." (山口旅行社の鈴木です。) The Japanese strongly associates themselves with their place of employment due to the life-time commitment to one company and are extremely loyal to their company. In contrast the typical American will probably introduce himself by name and immediately attempt to put his Japanese guest at ease by asking him to call him by his first name. Occupation and place of employment are less likely to be volunteered by an American due to the strong individual identity with little or no identity with a particular place of employment.

2.8.3 " MEISHI" OR BUSINESS CARDS

Upon introduction, the common practice among the Japanese is the exchanging of business cards.The business card is an important means of identifying relationships between two people so that the appropriate speech levels can be used. The business card is usually imprinted in both English and Japanese with the person's position or rank in the company included, as well as business address and telephone number. The Japanese businessman presents himself with his business card so takes great care in the choice and appearance of the card. Business cards are kept in a special case to insure the presentability of the card. The business card is not exchanged casually but only in situations wherein a person wishes to establish a formal relationship.

2.8.4 BEHAVIORAL CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE AT INTRODUCTIONS

Although the Western handshake is acceptable, the Japanese are rather reluctant to 'touch" other people. Physical contact is viewed as aggressive or too presumptuous. Kissing or hugging is an extremely uncomfortable situation for the Japanese. Even standing close to the Japanese person may be viewed as too forward. Among the Japanese, eye contact is viewed as rude. Whereas in the West, looking another in the eye establishes trust. The Japanese avoidance of eye contact is a sign of respect.

If the Japanese seem to lack spontaneity in meeting people, this is primarily due to the strict social codes which dictate behavioral interaction. An introduction is often required before conversation will be initiated. Usually a person of "higher" social standing (position or age) will be introduced first. Refrain from using first names, but refer to the new acquaintance by the last name.

If a Westerner interacts with the Japanese on a frequent basis, an understanding of the bow and the form of the bow should be developed. The Japanese bow is used as a form of respect. The deeper the bow, the more respect is being paid. Men bow with the hands at their sides (on the outer thighs)and women lightly clasp their hands at their lap. At the time of introduction, if the "meishi" is being presented, the host offers the business card with both hands and a slight lowering of the head. At the time of parting, all parties will bow slightly several times.

2.8.5 "Herding"

The Japanese tourists can be observed moving together in large groups. This is due to the "habit" developed since elementary school when the Japanese school children travel together for sightseeing excursions. This behavior is not due primarily to the fear of being in a foreign place but rather a desire to move from place to place in a timely fashion so as not to cause a delay to the group. As a result, Americans employed in the travel industry should keep in mind that the Japanese are extremely punctual and will arrive at the location of departure earlier than the scheduled time.

Many efficient methods of group travel have been developed by the Japanese and adopted by the local travel industry: for example, using colored banners or large name plaques to identify groups (beside the normal convention of wearing name badges).

As more Japanese people travel abroad and become familiar with a location, the travel industry will be asked to provide more diverse activities which suit individual needs; such as, mountain biking, wind-surfing, etc. , and the Japanese tourist will seem less "group-oriented."

Lesson Three

Hotel

LESSON OBJECTIVES

3

FUNCTION/TASK:

1. To be able to check-in and check-out of hotels
2. To be able to make a request as well as understand a request for wake-up calls; checking the mail; and leaving and taking telephone messages
3. To be able to place and to take an order room service

PATTERNS:

1. Counters: ～こ（～個）、～にんまえ（～人前）、～かい（～階）、～ごうしつ（～号室）、～ばん（～晩）、～はく（～泊）。
2. Te-form of adjectives
3. Copula gerund (nominative + で)
4. Tara-form of adjective, verbs, nominatives in clauses
5. に to denote purpose

CULTURE:

1. Bathing
2. Tipping
3. Partying and loud noises
4. Japanese Inn or Ryokan
5. Cash and the Japanese Traveler
6. Safety Deposit Boxes

3. 1 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

予約なさいましたか。	Did you make a reservation?
どんな部屋がよろしいですか。	What kind of room would you like?
海側がよろしいですか， 山側がよろしいですか。	Would you like (a room) on the ocean side or on the mountain side?
いつまでご滞在ですか。	How long will you be staying?
モーニングコールをお願いします。	Please give me a wake-up call.
勘定をお願いします。	Please give me (my) bill.
どうぞまたお越し（お出で）下さい。	Please come again.

3.2 DIALOGUE

3.2.1 CHECK-IN AT THE HOTEL

フロント係り：　お待たせ致しました。

客　　　　：　東京銀行の内田です。　予約してあります。

フロント係り：　ありがとうございます。　少々お待ち下さい。

* * * * * * * * * * * *

フロント係り：　内田春男さんでいらっしゃいますね。

客　　　　：　ええ，そうです。

フロント係り：　お部屋は二十二階で，ツインで，海側でございますが，よろしいでしょうか。

客　　　　：　ええ，結構です。　一晩　いくらですか。

フロント係り：　百四十ドルでございます。　三日二晩　ご滞在ですね。

客　　　　：　ええ，その予定です。

フロント係り：　ではここにサインをお願いします。　これがお部屋の鍵で，２２１２号室です。

客　　　　：　チェックアウトの時間は何時ですか。

フロント係り：　午後一時です。　今，ベルボーイがお部屋にご案内しますから，少々お待ち下さい。

3.2.2 BELLBOY APPEARS

ベルボーイ：　この荷物（にもつ）をお部屋（へや）に運（はこ）んでもよろしいですか。

客（きゃく）　：　ええ，　お願（ねが）いします。

ベルボーイ：　はい，わかりました。　エレベーターは右手の方です。　どうぞ。

客（きゃく）　：　食堂（しょくどう）は何階（なんがい）にありますか。

ベルボーイ：　五階（かい）です。　夜（よる）の十二時（じ）まであいています。　さあ，こちらがお部屋（へや）です。
明（あか）るくて，涼（すず）しい部屋（へや）です。　海（うみ）がよく見えます。

客（きゃく）　：　どうもありがとう。　これは少しですが，どうぞ。
（客（きゃく）がチップを渡（わた）す。）

ベルボーイ：　ありがとうございます。

3．2．3　モーニングコール

客（きゃく）　：　もしもし，モーニングコールをお願（ねが）いします。

オペレーター：　何時（なんじ）にお起（お）こししましょうか。

客（きゃく）　：　六時半（じはん）に起（お）こして下さい。

オペレーター：　はい，わかりました。　お名前（なまえ）と部屋（へや）の番号（ばんごう）をお願（ねが）いします。

客（きゃく）　：　２２１２号室（ごうしつ）の内田（うちだ）春男（はるお）です。

------------------------------************-------------------------------

オペレーター：　おはようございます。　六時半（じはん）です。　起（お）きる時間（じかん）ですよ。

客（きゃく）　：　はい，どうもありがとうございます。

3.2.4 HOUSEKEEPING-RELATED EXPRESSIONS

Housekeeeping personnel, with even just a little knowlege of Japanese, can help make friendly atmosphere for guests and contribute to improving the image of the hotel.

1．　今　お部屋を掃除してもいいですか。　後で来ましょうか。

2．　いつまでご滞在でございますか。

3．　お出かけですか。　お忘れ物はございませんか。

4．　タオルがたりませんか。　すぐ持って参ります。

ホテルの部屋に備えられている物：

a．　コップ　　b．　枕　　c．　毛布

d．　便箋　　e．　絵葉書　　f．　石鹸

Greetings:

おはようございます。　こんにちは。　こんばんは。

お出かけですか。

3.2.5 INQUIRY AT THE HOTEL FRONT DESK

-Checking mail-

フロント係り：　はい，何でしょうか。

客　：　内田ですが，手紙が来ていますか。

フロント係り：　お部屋の番号は。

客　：　２２１２号です。

フロント係り：　手紙はありませんが，伝言（メッセージ）があります。

3.2.6 RENTING A SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX

お客さん：　貸(か)し金庫(きんこ)をかりたいんですが。

フロント：　となりのカウンターへどうぞ。

お客さん：　あ、そうですか。

・・・・・

お客さん：　あのう、貸(か)し金庫(きこ)を借(か)りたいんですけど。。。

会計(かいけい)：　はい、　これを読(よ)んでから、下(した)にサインしてください。

お客さん：　漢字(かんじ)で書(か)いてもいいですか。

会計：　いいえ、ローマ字で書(か)いてください。それから、この鍵(かぎ)を
なくさないでください。そして、きんこを開(あ)けたい
時(とき)にはかぎを渡(わた)して、お名前(なまえ)を言(い)ってくださいね。

お客さん：　わかりました。どうもありがとう。

3.2.7 ROOM SERVICE

(Phone ringing)

ルームサービス：　もしもし，ルームサービスでございますが。

客(きゃく)　：　ルームサービスをお願(ねが)いします。　２２１２号(ごう)の内田(うちだ)ですが，
バドワイザー三本(ぼん)に　えびのてんぷら三人前(まえ)　お願(ねが)いします。

ルームサービス：　かしこまりました。　十五分(ふん)ぐらいかかります。　こちらが連絡(れんらく)したら，
ドアを開(あ)けて下さい。

客(きゃく)　：　どうも。

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3.2.8 AN INCOMING TELEPHONE CALL

外部者（がいぶしゃ）　：　もしもし。

オペレーター：　アロハ。　シェラトンホテルでございます。

外部者（がいぶしゃ）　：　内田春男（うちだはるお）さんに話（はな）したいんですが。

オペレーター：　はい，少々（しょうしょう）お待（ま）ち下さい。

* * *

オペレーター：　内田（うちだ）さんは　今　部屋（へや）にいらっしゃいません。

外部者（がいぶしゃ）　：　伝言（でんごん）をお願（ねが）いできますか。

オペレーター：　はい，どうぞ。

オペレーター：　資生堂（しせいどう）オブハワイの鈴木（すずき）です。　今晩（こんばん）九時（じ）にお電話（でんわ）しますとお伝（つた）え下さい。

オペレーター：　はい，お伝（つた）えします。

3.2.9 CHECKING OUT OF THE HOTEL

客（きゃく）　：　もしもし，こちら２２１２号（ごう）の内田（うちだ）です。　チェックアウトしたいんですが．．．

フロント係（かかり）り：　はい，フロントにいらっしゃって下さい。　その前（まえ）にベルボーイが荷物（にもつ）を取（と）りに
行（い）きますから，お待（ま）ちになって下さい。

* * *

ベルボーイ　：　内田さんですか。　ベルボーイです。　荷物を取りにまいりました。

客　：　はい，どうぞ入って下さい。　この三つ　お願いします。

* * *

客　：　チェックアウト　お願いします。　これが部屋の鍵です。

キャッシャー：　今朝，ホテルへチャージなさいましたか。

客　：　いいえ，全部　現金で払いました。

キャッシャー：　全部で563ドルです．

客　：　この旅行小切手でお願いします。

キャッシャー：　どうもありがとうございました。　どうぞまたお越し下さい。

3.3 EXPLANATION

3.3.1 COUNTERS

Counters which are unique suffices which are attached to the number and indicate specifically what is being counted.

The following counters appear in this lesson:

1.	~ko （～個）	A counter for pieces, such as a piece of luggage or a box of cigarette
2.	~ninmae (～人前)	A counter for portions or servings of a single item or amount eaten by a single person
3.	~kai (～階)	A counter for floors or stories of a building
4.	~goo shitsu (号室)	A counter for room numbers
5.	~ban (~晩)	A counter for nights
6.	~haku （泊）	A counter for a night's lodging

COUNTERS

Please memorize.

	~ko （～個） (pieces)	~ninmae （～人前） (servings)	~kai （～階） (floors)	~ban （～晩） (nights)
1.	ikko	ichininmae	ikkai	hitoban
2.	niko	nininmae	nikai	futaban
3.	sanko	sanninmae	sangai	miban
4.	yonko	yoninmae	yonkai	~
5.	goko	goninmae	gokai	~
6.	rokko	rokuninmae	rokkai	~
7.	nanako	nananinmae	nanakai	~
		shichininmae	shichikai	~
8.	hachiko	hachininmae	hachikai	~
9.	kyuuko	kyuuninmae	kyuukai	~
10.	jyukko	juuninmae	jukkai	~
			jikkai	
?	nanko	nanninmae	nangai	ikuban

	~goo shitsu （～号室） (room number)	~haku （～泊） (a night's lodings)
1.	ichigoo shitsu	ippaku
2.	nigoo shitsu	nihaku
3.	sangoo shitsu	sanpaku
4.	yongoo shitsu	yonhaku/yonpaku
5.	gogoo shitsu	gohaku
6.	rokugoo shitsu	roppaku
7.	nanagoo shitsu	nanahaku
8.	hachigoo shitsu	happaku
9.	kyuugoo shitsu	kyuuhaku
10.	juugoo shitsu	juppaku
?	nangoo shitsu	nanhaku

Example: 2213 ni ni ichi san goo shitsu

-or- ni sen ni hyaku juu san goo shitsu

3.3.2 ~て FORM OF ADJECTIVES

Like a verb, the ~て form of the adjective may also be used as a non-final clause. The adjectival ~て clause usually serves to describe things or to indicate a reason for the final clause. The tense of the ~くて clause is governed by that of the final clause.

Adjectives (non-past)	A~て form
あかるい	あかるくて
すずしい	すずしくて
おもい	おもくて
あかい	あかくて
いい or よい	よくて

Examples:

1.
へや　あか
この部屋は　明るいです。
へや　すず
この部屋は　涼しいです。
へや　あか　すず
この部は　明るくて、　涼しいです。
This room is bright and cool.

2.
へや　すず
この部屋は　涼しいです。
す
だから、　好きです。
へや　すず　す
この部屋は　涼しくて、好きです。
This room is cool so I like it.

3.
へや　ひろ
その部屋は　広かったです。
へや　きも
その部屋は　気持ちが　よかったです。

へや　　ひろ　　　きも
その部屋は　広くて、　気持ちが　よかったです。
That room was big, so it gave a comfortable feeling.

As a function of an adjective, and in modifying an object or a place, two kinds of sequences may occur as follows:

あたら　ひろ　へや
1. 新しい、広い　部屋　　a new, large room
あたら　ひろ　へや
2. 新しくて、広い　部屋　　a new, large room

3.3.3 COPULA GERUND (Nominative + で～)

The "て form" of the copula forms a non-final clause. Like an adjectival clause, the clause ending in で is used either to state parallel fact or reason. The tense of a Nominative plus で clause is determined by that of the final clause.

Examples:

がくせい
1. ぼくは　学生です。
かた　せんせい
あの方は　先生です。
がくせい　かた　せんせい
ぼくは　学生で　あの方は　先生です。
I am a student and that person is a teacher.

かた
2. その方は　きれいです。
かた　しんせつ
その方は　親切です。
かた　しんせつ
その方は　きれいで、　親切です。
That person is pretty and kind.

えいご　へ　た
3.　私は　英語が下手です。
こま
だから、　困っています。
えいご　へた　　こま
私は　英語が下手で　困っています。
I am poor in English (language) so I am troubled.

3.3.4 THE CONDITIONAL

verb~たら... verb~る

adjective~かったら.......... is the conditional of............ adjective~い

noun~だったら... noun

The "たら forms" of a verb, an adjective, and the couple are formulated by adding ~ら to the"た form".

	Informal	Past	Conditional
Verbs:	た 食べる	食べた	食べたら
	い 行く	行った	行ったら
	く 来る	き 来た	来たら
	する	した	したら

Adjectives:	ちか 近い	近かった	近かったら
	いい	よかった	よかったら
	とお 遠い	遠かった	遠かったら
Copula:	きれい〜だ	きれい〜だった	きれい〜だったら
	りょこう 旅行〜だ	旅行〜だった	旅行〜だったら

The conditional forms mean "if" or "when so-and-so happens" or "happened" or "had happened" or "if it is" or "if it had been so-and-so."

Examples:

でんわ　　と　あ
1. 電話したら、戸を開けてください。
When I call, please open the door.

と　　　　　　あ
2. 戸をノックしたら、　開けてください。
If (or when) I knock on the door, please open it.

い　　わたくし　い
3. あなたが　行ったら、私も　行きます。
If (or when) you go, I also will leave.

おもしろ　　　　　き
4. 面白かったら、また　来てください。
If it is fun, please come again.

い
5. ハワイだったら、行きたいです。
If it is Hawaii, I want to go.

Like the" て form", gerund, the conditional is tense-less, and the final clause governs the tense of the conditional clause.

Study the following examples:

い　　　ともだち あ
a. ハワイへ行ったら、友達に会います。
If (or when) I go to Hawaii, I'll see a friend of mine.

b. ハワイへ行ったら、友達に会いました。
When I went to Hawaii, I saw a friend of mine.

c. ハワイへ行ったら、友達に会ってください。
If you go to Hawaii, please meet a friend of mine.

The "たら forms" are used in the following environments:

1. The ~たらclause formulates a conditional clause:
If one should do such-and-such, something would happen.
If something is such- and- such, then something else will happen.

でんわ　れんらく　　　と　あ
電話で　連絡したら、　戸を開けます。
If you contact me by telephone, I will open the door

2. The "たら form" corresponds to "when". An action shown in the "たら" clause precedes another action expressed in the final clause. In this case, the final clause is always in the past tense.

でんわ　れんらく　　　　と　あ
電話で連絡したら、　戸を開けました。
When you contacted me by telephone, I opened the door.

3. The types of the final clause are usually for request, intention, or invitation; such as, Verb-てください、 Verb-つもり　です、 Verb-ませんか、etc.

でんわ　　れんらく　　　と　　あ
電話で　連絡したら、戸を開けてください。
開ける　つもりです。
開けませんか。

3.3.5　に TO DENOTE THE PURPOSE

VERB-STEM + に +
い
行きます
き
来ます
かえ
帰ります
で
出かけます

にもつ　と　　き
1. 荷物を取りに来ました。

えいが　み　　い
2. 映画を見に　行きましょう。

さんぽ　　　い
3. ビーチへ散歩しに　行きませんか。

さんぽ　　い
ビーチへ散歩に　行きませんか。

かいもの　　い
4.　アラモアナへ　買い物しに　行きます。
かいもの　　い
アラモアナへ買い物に　行きます。

*A nominative may replace the stem form of a verb, if that nominative is a part of a compound action verb, such as 散歩する、旅行する、 勉強する、買い物する。

3.4 VOCABULARY

HOTEL-RELATED VOCABULARY WORDS

～ばん	～晩	counter for nights
ばんごう	番号	number
ベルボーイ		bell boy
チップ（こころずけ）		tip
でんごん（メッセージ）	伝言	message
～ごうしつ	～号室	room number
はこぶ	運ぶ	to carry
はらう	払う	to pay
へや	部屋	room
ホテル		hotel
（りょかん	旅館	inn）
かぎ	鍵	key
～かい	～階	counter for floors, stories
かんじょう	勘定	bill
～こ	～個	counter for pieces
みぎのほう	右の方	right side
（ひだりのほう	左の方	left side）
モーニング　コール		wake-up call
～にんまえ	～人まえ	counter for servings
おこす	起こす	to wake up
れんらく	連絡	contact, connection
るす	留守	absence, being away from home
ルーム　サービス		room service
たいざいする	滞在する	to stay, to visit, to stopover
とる	取る	to take
つたえる	伝える	to report, convey a message

よてい	予定	plan
よやく	予約	reservations

3.4.1 VOCABULARY - ROOM ACCOMMODATIONS

シングル		single occupancy
ツイン		double occupancy
ダブル		room with a kingsize bed
うみがわ	海側	ocean-view
やまがわ	山側	mountain-view
にほんま	日本間	Japanese style room
ようま	洋間	Western style room
れいぼう	冷房	air conditioning

3.4.2 VOCABULARY - METHODS OF PAYMENT

はらう	払う	to pay
げんきん　(キャッシュ)	現金	cash
りょこうこぎって	旅行小切手	traveler's checks
クレジットカード		credit card

3.4.3 VOCABULARY- PLACES IN THE HOTEL

フロント		front desk
あんないじょ	案内所	information
いりぐち	入口	entrance
でぐち	出口	exit
ロビー		lobby

エレベーター		elevator
エスカレーター		escalator
しょくどう	食堂	dining room
バー		bar
みせ	店	store

3.4.4 ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

バイキング		buffet
ベッド		bed
ふろ	風呂	bath
ふろば	風呂場	bathroom
ガイド		guide
～はく	泊	counter for a night's lodging
インフォメイション		information
ことずけ	言付け	message; verbal message
マネージャー		manager
メニュー		menu
さんぽ	散歩	a walk, a stroll
そうだん	相談	consultation
とりけし	取り消し	cancellation
とりけす	取り消す	to cancel
よぶ	呼ぶ	to call

3.5 DRILLS

3.5.1 TRANSFORMATION DRILL

にわ　ひろ
1. ホテルの庭は　広いですね。
ホテルの庭は　きれいですね。

ホテルの庭は　広くて、きれいですね。
Isn't the hotel's garden wide and pretty!

へや　あたら
2. この部屋は　新しいです。
きもち
この部屋は　気持ちが　いいです。

この　へやは　新しくて、気持ちが　いいです。
This room is new and gives a good feeling.

ゆうべ　おお
3. 昨夜は　客が多かったです。
いそが
とても　忙しかったです。

昨夜は　客が多くて、とても　忙しかったです。
Last night there was a lot of customers so it was very busy.

へや　やまてがわ
4. 部屋は　山手側です。
部屋は　しずかかです。

部屋は　山手側で、しずかです。
The room has a mountain view and is quiet.

5. こちらの方は　日本人です。
そちらの方は　インド人です。

こちらにの方は　日本人で、そちらの　かたは　インド人です。
This person is Japanese and that person is Indian.

しんせつ
6. ホテルの方は　親切です。
にほんご　わ
ホテルの方は　日本語が　分かります。

ホテルの方は　親切で、日本語が　分かります。
The people at the hotel are kind and understand Japanese.

やまだ　す
7. 山田さんは　サーフィングが好きです。
まにち　い
毎日　ビーチへ　行きます。

山田さんは　サーフィングが好きで、毎日　ビーチへ行きます。
Mr. Yamada likes surfing and goes to the beach every day.

3.5.2 TRANSFORMATION DRILL

い
1. あなたが　行きます。
い
私も　行きます。
あなたが　行ったら、私も　行きます。
If you go, I also will go.

えいご　わ
2. 英語が　分かります。
はな
話してください。

英語が　わかったら、話してください。
If you understand English, please speak up.

み
3. テレビを　見ていました。
ね
寝てしまいました。

テレビを見ていたら、寝てしまいました。
When I was watching television, I fell asleep.

やす
4. 安いです。
か
買うつもりです。

安かったら、買うつもりです。
If it is inexpensive, I plan to buy it.

みず つめ
5. 水が冷たくありません。
およ
泳ぎます。

水が冷たくなかったら、　泳ぎます。
If the water is not cold, I will swim.

あめ
6　雨です。
い
行きません。

雨だったら、行きません。
If it rains, I will not go.

にほんご
7.　日本語です。
わ
分かりません。

日本語だったら、分かりません。
If it is Japanese, I don't understand.

しんせつ
8.　親切です。
いいんですが。。。

親切だったら、いいんですが。。。
If he is kind, he will be good.

3.5.3 COMBINATION DRILL

い
1.　ビーチへ行きましょう。
およ
泳ぎに行きましょう。

ビーチへ泳ぎに行きましょう。
Let's go to the beach and swim.

らいげつ
2. 来月　ハワイへ行きます。
りょこう
旅行に行きます。

来月　ハワイへ旅行に行きます。
Next month I will go on a trip to Hawaii.

かえ
3. ホテルへ帰りたいんです。
と　かえ
おみやげを取りに帰りたいんです。

ホテルへおみやげを取りに帰りたいんです。
I want to return to the hotel to get souvenirs.

4. アラモアナ　センターへ行きました。
か　もの
買い物に行きました。

アラモアナ　センターへ買い物に行きました。
I went shopping at Ala Moana Center.

こうえん
5. カピオラに公園へ行きましたか。
み
フラダンスを見に行きましたか。

カピオラに公園へフラダンスを見に行きましたか。
Did you go to Kapiolani Park to see the hula?

3.5.4 ENGLISH-JAPANESE RESPONSE DRILL

どお
1. カラカウア通りへ行きましたか。

み
Yes, to see a parade.....はい、　パレードを見に行きました。

どうぶつえん
2. ホノルル　動物園へ行きましたか。

Yes, to see a lion.......はい、ライオンを　見に　行きましたか。

3. ワイキキ　シェルへ行きましたか。

き
Yes, to listen to the concert....はい、コンサートを　聞きに行きました。

4. ディスコへ行きましたか。

おど
Yes, to dance.....はい、踊りに行きました。

5. ハナウマベイへ行きましたか。

およ
Yes, to swim.....はい、泳ぎに行きました。

3.6 APPLICATION EXERCISES

3.6.1 MATCHING

Please match the Japanese vocabulary word with the appropriate English word.

		Japanese:	English:
1.	____________	かんじょう 勘定	exit
2.	____________	へや 部屋	bath
3.	____________	しょくどう 食堂	mountain view
4.	____________	ふろ 風呂	reservation
5.	____________	よやく 予約	key
6.	____________	かぎ 鍵	dining room
7.	____________	やまがわ 山側	entrance
8.	____________	うみがわ 海側	room
9.	____________	いりぐち 入口	ocean view
10.	____________	でぐち 出口	bill

3. 6. 2 EXERCISES

Say the following words in Japanese, then give the English meaning.

English meaning

1. スーツケース
2. ガイド
3. ツアーガイド
4. ウエイトレス
5. トランク
6. マネージャー
7. ウエイター
8. ルームサービス
9. ロビー
10. ベルボーイ
11. フロント
12. インフォメーション
13. ドア
14. ドル
15. ジュース
16. メッセージ
17. メニュー
18. チップ
19. ダブル
20. ツイン
21. シングル
22. バス
23. ブランケット
24. ベッド

3. 6. 3 MATCHING

Find the appropriate counter for each sentence.

a. ーー号室（ごうしつ）

b. ーー階（かい）

c. ーー人前（にんまえ）

d. ーー個（こ）

e. ーー泊（はく）

f. ーー晩（ばん）

1. 荷物（にもつ）は，スーツケース三（さん）（　）です。

2. カワイ島（しま）へ行（い）った時（とき），カワイサーフホテルに，一（ひと）（　）泊（と）まりました。

3. ホテルの部屋（へや）は22（　）の 2215　（　）です。

4. 新婚旅行（しんこんりょこう）は，モアナホテルに二（　）とまって、サンフランシスコに三（さん）（　）しました。

5. さしみを，四（よ）（　）お願（ねが）いします。

3. 6. 4.

Transform the following sentences into "～ に行（い）きます" ending.

Ex. ムームーを買（か）います。　——>　ムームーを買（か）いに行（い）きます。

1. 映画（えいが）を見（み）ます。　——>

2. 日本語（にほんご）を勉強（べんきょう）します。　——>

3. 先生（せんせい）に会（あ）います。　——>

4. 日本（にほん）から来（き）た友達（ともだち）に会（あ）います。　——>

5. 勘定（かんじょう）をはらいます。　——>

6. 荷物（にもつ）をとります。　——>

3.7 TASKS/ ROLE PLAY

3.7.1 SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

Situation One:
You are at the front desk in a hotel, a guest wants to check in.
Be sure to ask for the following information:

1. If he has made a reservation.
2. his name, politely.
3. his address.
4. his occupation.
5. how many days he will stay at the hotel.
6. about what type of room he would prefer.
7. his room number.

Situation Two:
You are a bellman attempting to familiarize the guest with the hotel.
Be sure to include information like the following:

1. This is your room key, and the room is located on the 30th floor. The elevator is this way.
2. The pool is big and warm and clean.
3. Your room is on the ocean-side; it has twin beds, and is quiet.
4. If you want to go to Ala Moana Center, take bus #5.

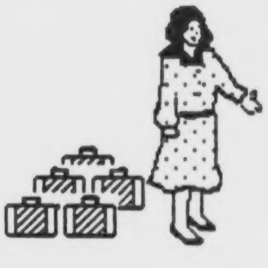
Situation Three:
You are an employee of the hotel. You greet a hotel guest and begin a polite conversation with him/her. Please include the following in your conversation.

1. Did you have a good rest?
2. Where are you from?
3. How long will you be staying at the hotel?
4. What are your plans for today?
5. What kind of work do you do? For a student, what is your major?
6. Do you need any help?
7. Please come again.

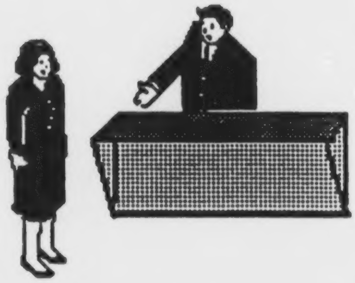
3.7.2 COMMUNICATION TASK

1. "Hotel Guest and the Hotel Staff"

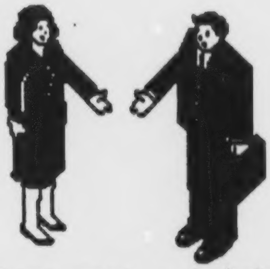
With partners, read the scenarios to make-up a likely conversation.



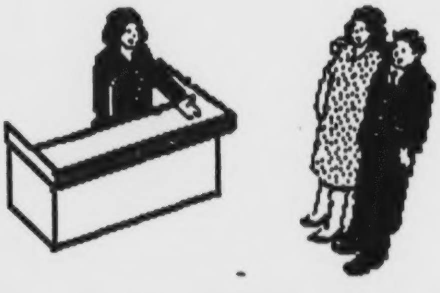
As a bellboy, help carry's a guest's luggage to the room. Answer any questions about the hotel that the guest may ask. Ask where to place the luggage.



At a hotel front desk, the clerk helps a guest who has just arrived and wants to register. The guest has made reservations.



You've just met a tourist from Japan and you ask him if this is his first visit to Hawaii. You also want to know about him -where he is staying, purpose of his trip, etc.



As a front desk clerk help a couple who has not made a reservation. Ask their preference about the type of room, location of room, cost of room, etc.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2. Sequencing and Comprehension Dialogues

In small groups (3-4 students), you will receive one set of dialogues which have been cut-up and mixed-up. Within your group, re-compose the dialogue in a logical sequence.

HOTEL DIALOGUES

Cut out the dialogues and distribute to group.

Dialogue Group A: Scenario

Mr. & Mrs. Yamada arrive at the hotel .

Dialogue Group A:

よやく
予約なさいましたか.

Dialogue Group A:

はい。先月てがみをかきました。山田です.

Dialogue Group A:

ま
お待たせいたしました。　山田みつおさんでいっらしゃいますね。

Dialogue Group A:

へや
ええ、どんな部屋ですか。

Dialogue Group A:

へや
お部屋は山がわで、シングルですが。。。。

Dialogue Group A:

かないといっしょですが。。。。

Dialogue Group A:

じゃ。。。山がわで、ダブルはどうでしょうか。

Dialogue Group A:

けっこうです。

Dialogue Group A:

たいざい
土よう日までのご滞在ですね。

Dialogue Group A:

よてい
ええ、その予定です。

Dialogue Group B: Scenario

Mr. Yamagawa arrives without reservation.

Dialogue Group B:

お待(ま)たせいたしました。予約(よやく)なさいましたか。

Dailogue Group B:

いえ。けさついたから、予約(よやく)しませんでした。
部屋(へや)がありますか。

Dialogue Group B:

はい、かしこまりました。　少々(しょうしょう)お待(ま)ちください。

Dialogue Group B:

シングルがあったらいいんですが。。。なかったら、何(なん)でもいいです。

Dialogue Group B:

今(いま)は、海(うみ)がわに部屋(へや)が一つしかありませんけど。。。スイートです。

Dialogue Group B:

一晩(ひとばん)　いくらですか。

Dialogue Group B:

五百ドルです

Dialogue Group B:

けっこう　よんぱく　たいざい
結構です。四泊の滞在です。

Dialogue Group B:

ねが
九月の二十日までですね。　ここにサインをお願いします。。。

ああ、山川さんでいらっしゃいますか、かぎをどうぞ。
へや　ごうしつ　いま　へや
お部屋は４３５７号室です。今、ベルボーイがお部屋に
あんない　しょうしょう　ま
ご案内しますから少々お待ちください。

Dialogue Group C: Scenario

Mr. Brown arrives with a tour group and is re-acquainted with Mr. Kida.

Dialogue Group C:

かんこう　　　　　　　　　よやく
アロハ観光のブラウンです。ハワイで予約しました。

Dialogue Group C:

ああ。。。ブラウンさん、しばらくですね。木田じろうでございます。

Dialogue Group C:

ああ。。。木田さん、あれからもう二年になりますねえ。

げんき
ごかぞくはお元気ですか。

Dialogue Group C:

あいかわらずですよ。ブラウンさんは。

Dialogue Group C:

げんき　　　　かんこうだん
みんな元気です。　観光団のみなさんはおつかれでしょうねえ。

Dialogue Group C:

てんき
ええ。お天気がわるくて、みんなちょっとつかれています。

Dialogue Group C:

じゃあ。。。ここにサインをお願（ねが）いします。アロハ観光（かんこう）の
みんなさんのお部屋（へや）は十二階（かい）の海（うみ）がわです。

Dialogue Group C:

どうも。　荷物（にもつ）はまだバスの下（した）のほうにあります。

Dialogue Group C:

ベルボーイがお部屋（へや）に持（も）って行（い）きますから、先に
みなさんはお部屋（へや）でお待（ま）ちください。

Dialogue Group C:

四泊（よんぱく）の予定（よてい）です。　チェックアウトの時間（じかん）はなんじですか。

Dialogue Group C:

十二時（じ）です。

Dialogue Group D: Scenario

Mr. Kaneda arrives in Japan.

Dialogue Group D:

こんにちは。　金田です。　予約（よやく）してあります.

Dialogue Group D:

いらっしゃいませ。　お待（ま）たせいたしました。　日本（にほん）は
はじめてですか。

Dialogue Group D:

毎年（まいねん）　旅行（りょこう）に来（き）ますが。。。このホテルははじめてですよ。

Dialogue Group D:

ああ。。。金田（かねだ）よしおさんでいらっしゃいますか。山がわの
洋間（ようま）ですがよろしいですか。

Dialogue Group D:

その部屋（へや）はツインですか、シングルですか。。。

Dialogue Group D:

お部屋（へや）はツインで、山がよくみえます。

Dialogue Group D:

二人で、一晩（ばん）いくらですか。

Dialogue Group D:

百二十五ドルでございます。よろしいでしょうか。

Dialogue Group D:

ええ、結構（けっこう）です。　三日二晩（ばん）の予定（よてい）です。

Dialogue Group D:

ここにサインして、二人のお名前（なまえ）をお願（ねが）いします。

これがお部屋（へや）のかぎで、６９１号室（ごうしつ）です。荷物（にもつ）がありますか。

Dialogue Group D:

はい、入口（いりぐち）に赤（あか）いスーツケースが三個（こ）あります。お願（ねが）いします。

Dialogue Group D:

少々（しょうしょう）　お待（ま）ちください。　ベルボーイがすぐお部屋（へや）にご案内（あんない）します。

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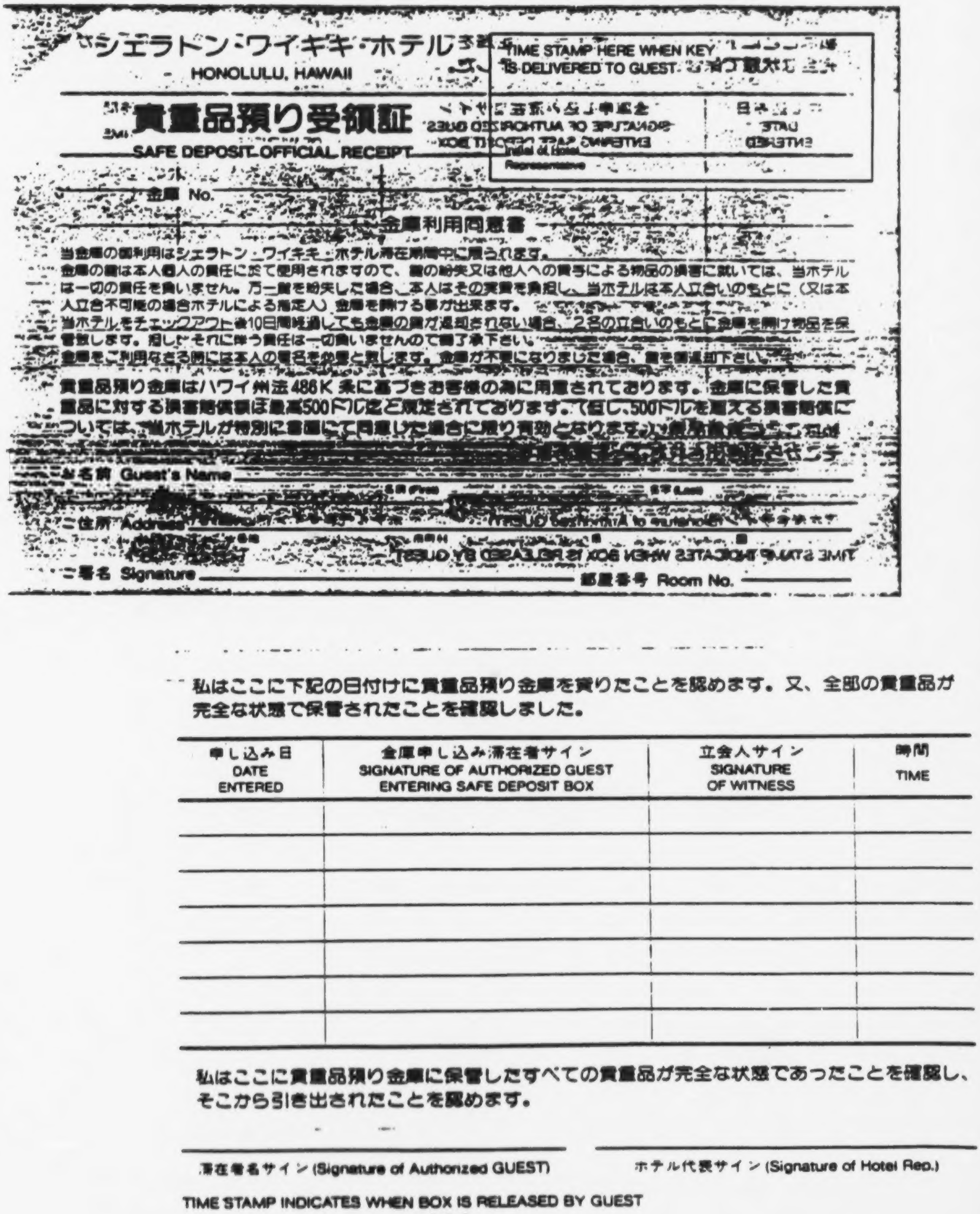
3. Safety Deposit Box

A hotel guest wishes to rent a safety deposit box at the hotel. Using the following authentic material, please collect all pertinent information and provide the appropriate information regarding use of the safety deposit box.



シェラトン・ワイキキ・ホテル
HONOLULU, HAWAII

TIME STAMP HERE WHEN KEY IS DELIVERED TO GUEST

貴重品預り受領証
SAFE DEPOSIT OFFICIAL RECEIPT

Initial of Hotel Representative

金庫 No.

金庫利用同意書

当金庫の御利用はシェラトン・ワイキキ・ホテル滞在期間中に限られます。

金庫の鍵は本人個人の責任に於て使用されますので、鍵の紛失又は他人への貸与による物品の損害に就いては、当ホテルは一切の責任を負いません。万一鍵を紛失した場合、本人はその実費を負担し、当ホテルは本人立合いのもとに（又は本人立合不可能の場合ホテルによる指定人）金庫を開ける事が出来ます。

当ホテルをチェックアウト後10日間経過しても金庫の鍵が返却されない場合、２名の立合いのもとに金庫を開け物品を保管致します。但しそれに伴う責任は一切負いませんので御了承下さい。

金庫をご利用なさる時には本人の署名を必要と致します。金庫が不要になりました場合、鍵を御返却下さい。

貴重品預り金庫はハワイ州法486K条に基づきお客様の為に用意されております。金庫に保管した貴重品に対する損害賠償額は最高500ドルまでと規定されております。（但し、500ドルを超える損害賠償については、当ホテルが特別に書面にて同意した場合に限り有効となります。）[illegible]

お名前 Guest's Name

名前 (First) 名字 (Last)

ご住所 Address

ご署名 Signature 部屋番号 Room No.

私はここに下記の日付けに貴重品預り金庫を借りたことを認めます。又、全部の貴重品が完全な状態で保管されたことを確認しました。

申し込み日 DATE ENTERED	金庫申し込み滞在者サイン SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED GUEST ENTERING SAFE DEPOSIT BOX	立会人サイン SIGNATURE OF WITNESS	時間 TIME

私はここに貴重品預り金庫に保管したすべての貴重品が完全な状態であったことを確認し、そこから引き出されたことを認めます。

滞在者名サイン (Signature of Authorized GUEST)

ホテル代表サイン (Signature of Hotel Rep.)

TIME STAMP INDICATES WHEN BOX IS RELEASED BY GUEST

3.8 CULTURE NOTES

3.8.1 BATHING

Americans have one way of taking a bath and the Japanese have another way. There are differences. Americans climb into a tub of hot water and begin washing with soap. By the end of the bath, the American is sitting in a tub full of lukewarm, soapy water. This way of bathing is totally alien to the Japanese. The first thing he does is wash himself with soap in a specially designated area outside the tub. Only when he is clean does he enter the steaming tub for a long, relaxing soak. But Western hotels are not designed to accommodate the Japanese way of bathing. Although many Japanese understand Western bathrooms now, some may still become confused and wash outside the tub. If that happens you have a problem. The following sign posted near the bathtub, may help prevent any misunderstanding:

浴槽外(よくそうがい)で，お湯(ゆ)を使(つか)わないようにお願(ねが)いします。

また，シャワーをお使(つか)いになる時(とき)には，カーテンを

浴槽(よくそう)の内側(うちがわ)にお入(い)れ下(くだ)さい。

3.8.2 TIPPING

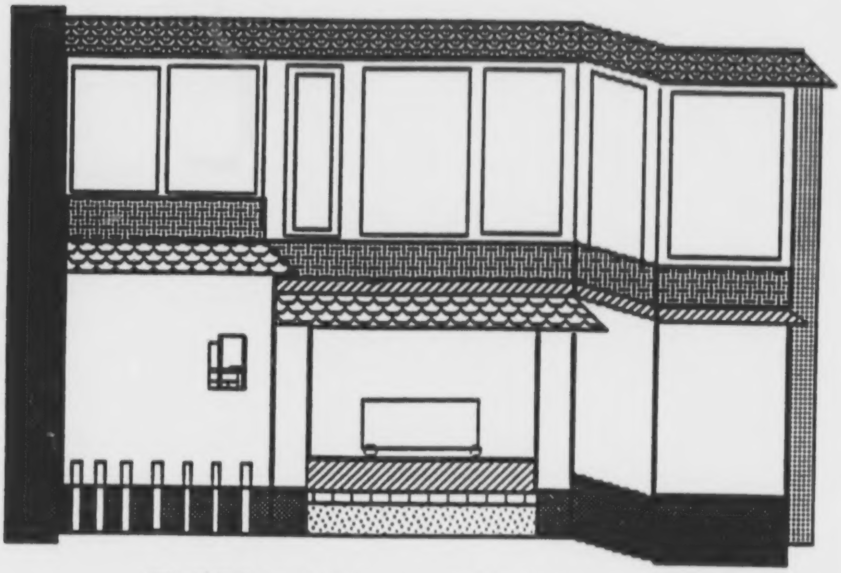
In Japan, people are expected to perform their duties with pride and efficiency without the expectation of a "gift" or "bonus". When the Japanese tourist arrives in America, they are unaware of the situations in which "tipping" is anticipated by the server ,or doorman, or housekeeper, or bellman, or cab driver, etc. Nowadays, the Japanese tourist is aware of the American tradition of tipping but may not know that "service personnel" depend upon tips to augment their low wages.You will often see Japanese tourist attempting to tip in inappropriate situations, such as to a salesperson in a shop. Some business establishments have posted signs to help the Japanese tourists, in particular, regarding" tipping."

3.8.3 PARTYING AND LOUD NOISES

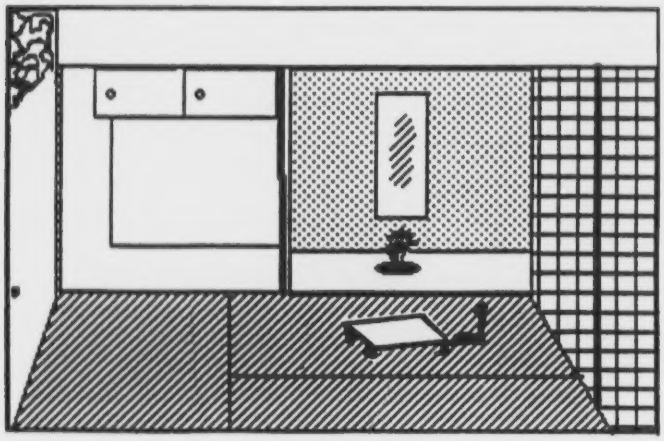
Everyone likes to party, including the Japanese. But after drinking too much sake,some Japanese guests can become a little too noisy. In Japan, being inebriated with the accompanying loud talking or boisterous behavior, is acceptable or overlooked. However, a Japanese guest should be informed that noise late at night is not acceptable - to prevent any problems.

3.8.4 JAPANESE INN OR RYOKAN

The Japanese are fond of travelling. In Japan, two types of accomondations are available for travellers- the Western style hotels and the traditional Japanese Inn. There are differences in service and amenities between the two types which one should become aware. Entering a traditional-style Japanese building, the guest of the Japanese inn, will be welcomed at the entrance, change into house slippers, and shown to his/her accomodations immediately. The personnel at the inn serves a light beverage (usually tea) and cakes and brings the register for the guest to complete the registration process. A light cotton robe, yutaka, which is provided by the inn, allows the guest to change out of his/her clothing and relax. The typical guest room consists of a floor covered with woven mats or" tatami", an alcove with art work called a "tokonoma", and a vacant area used as the dining area, sleeping area, and writing area. (Note, a guest is to remove the house slippers when walking on the tatami.) The toilet and bathing facilities are in a separate area of the inn. The bathing area is called the"ofuro" which may be a large communal bath or a private bath. The beddings consist of "ofuton" or heavy cotton blankets - one as a mattress, "shikibuton" and the other as a covering, "kakebuton", and a pillow, "makura". The maid will lay out and clear away the bedding on the tatami floor. Breakfast and dinners are usually included in the fee for the room and are served in the guest room. As with everything, the meals are traditional Japanese fare (at some ryokan the guest may request Western-style breakfasts). At the end of the stay the guest will pay at the "chooba" or the reception desk. A" tip "of 5% of the bill may be left for the maid at this time in a separate envelope.



EXTERIOR OF A RYOKAN



INTERIOR OF GUEST'S ROOM

3.8.5 CASH AND THE JAPANESE TRAVELER

Many travelers when visiting foreign places bring with them their own set of values and expectations. The Japanese are not exceptional, but are easy prey to unscrupulous people. Travel agencies dealing with the Japanese have begun a campaign to educate the Japanese visitor. One major area which is being addressed is the carrying of cash. In pre-modern times, the Japanese frowned upon the use of credit and loans because of the usurious rates. As a result, purchases were made in cash and are still made in cash. (Although the worker in Japan may choose to receive their salaries paid by automatic deposits to the bank, there are companies which still pay in cash.) Thus, when the Japanese travelers arrives in the United States or other countries, they carry cash which makes them easy targets for thieves.

In an effort to assist the Japanese visitor, the usage of charge cards and traveler's checks have been encouraged. As a result another problem has arisen, the Japanese sign major documents with a 'Han" or a seal. They do not simply sign their names! In addition, the Japanese tourist is often asked to sign their name in "roomaji" or Roman letters and then to show an identification (みぶんしょうめいしょ) which they generally do not carry while shopping. Until the use of charge cards and traveler's checks increase significantly in popularity and convenience as means of payment, persons dealing with Japanese visitors must patiently explain the procedures and await compliance.

3.8.6 SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES

The Japanese may be viewed as very trusting people, who tend to leave their possessions unattended or their room unlocked. But this is again a cultural difference which must be recognized by persons dealing with the Japanese visitor. In Japan, when a customer checks into a hotel or ryokan, he has "given himself over to the care" of the hotel. Although reasonable precautions must be taken, a visitor to a country inn can expect that his possessions will be left in tact upon his return to his room.

With this knowledge travel agencies have suggested that Japanese tourists rent safety deposit boxes from the hotel to keep their valuables. This concept of a safety deposit box is still novel to many Japanese travelers who may prefer to keep their "valuables" and money on their persons or they may simply make no distinction and place "everything personal" in a safety deposit box. Offering a choice of size of the safety deposit box as well as suggesting its use may be beneficial.

Lesson Four

Restaurant

LESSON OBJECTIVE

4

FUNCTION/TASK:

1. To be able to make or take dining reservations
2. To be able to accurately take and place an order for a meal
3. To be able to take and place an order for a drink

PATTERNS:

1. で to indicate elements
2. に to indicate added items
3. に (translated - for, as) to indicate purpose
4. use of なさいます and いたします
5. と used with an indirect quotation

CULTURE:

1. Reservations
2. Menu and Ordering Foods
3. Japanese Concept of Service

4. 1. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

予約(よやく)してあります。	I made a reservation. (Used by customer.)
何人様(なんにんさま)ですか。	How many people are there? (Used by host or hostess.)
食券(しょっけん)をお持(も)ちですか.	Do you have any meal tickets?
何になさいますか。	What did you decide on? (Used by waiter or waitress
サラダは　あそこで　自分(じぶん)で　お取(と)り下さい。　（サラダは　セルフサービスです。）	As for salad, please help yourself (at the salad bar) over there. (Used by waiter or waitress to explain that the salad bar is self-service.)
これは何でできていますか。	What is this made of? (Used by a customer who wants to know the ingredients of any dish or drink.)
ラム酒(しゅ)とオレンジジュースで　できています。	(This drink is made with) rum and orange juice. (Used by waiter or waitress to answer previous question.)
これは何の野菜(やさい)ですか。	What vegetable is this? (Used by a customer who wants to know a particular ingredient of any dish, such as a salad or soup.)
他(ほか)に何か。	(Do you need) anything else? (Used by the waiter or waitress after everything has been served.)
お勘定(かんじょう)は一緒(いっしょ)ですか, 別々(べつべつ)ですか。	Will it be one check (for everyone) or will it be separate checks? (Used by the waiter or waitress.)
一緒(いっしょ)にお願(ねが)いします。	Please make it one (check). (Used by the customer.)

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS (CONT.)

別々にお願いします。	Please make it separate (checks). (Used by the customer.)
あちらのレジでお払い下さいませ。	Please pay at the register over there. (Used b the waiter or waitress.)

4.2 DIALOGUE

4.2.1 ASAGOHAN (CHOOSHOKU)

ホステス： いらっしゃいませ。 何人様（なんにんさま）ですか。

客 ： 二人（ふたり）です。

ホステス： どうぞこちらへ。 どうぞお掛（か）けください。 メニューをどうぞ。

-------------------**********----------------------

ウェイトレス： いらっしゃいませ。 何になさいますか。

客A ： トーストと，目玉（めだま）焼き二つと，コーヒーを下さい。

客B ： 私（わたし）は パンケーキに，ハムに，ミルクをお願（ねが）いします。

ウェイトレス： はい，わかりました。 少々お待（ま）ち下さい。

-------------------**********----------------------

ウェイトレス： コーヒーはいかがですか。

客A ： ええ，お願（ねが）いします。

ウェイトレス： 他（ほか）に何か。

客B ： もう結構（けっこう）です。

-------------------**********----------------------

客A ： 勘定（かんじょう）お願（ねが）いします。

ウェイトレス： 勘定（かんじょう）は一緒（いっしょ）ですか，別々（べつべつ）ですか。

客A ： 一緒（いっしょ）にお願（ねが）いします。

ウェイトレス： はい，どうもありがとうございました。 あちらのレジでお払（はら）い下さいませ。

4.2.2 HIRUGOHAN (CHUUSHOKU)

ウェイトレス：　いらっしゃいませ。　何になさいますか。

客　：　ハンバーガーを下さい。

ウェイトレス：　お飲(の)み物(もの)は。

客　：　セブンアップ。

* * *

ウェイトレス：　デザートを召(め)し上がりますか。

客　：　何がありますか。

ウェイトス　：　アップルパイやブルーベリーパイ，グワバシャーベットなどがございますが。

客　：　ブルーベリーパイを下さい。

ウェイトレス：　はい，少々お待(ま)ち下さい。

* * *

客　：　お勘定(かんじょう)お願(ねが)いします。

ウェイトレス：　はい，どうもありがとうございました。　あのカウンターでお願(ねが)いします。

今日(きょう)の特別(とくべつ)サービス

ビーフシチュー

野菜(やさい)サラダ付(つ)き　5ドル

4.2.3 BANGOHAN (Yuushoku)

ホステス： いらっしゃいませ。 予約（よやく）なさいましたか。

客A ： いいえ。

ホステス： 三人様（さんにんさま）ですか。

客A ： ええ，そうです。

ホステス： 少々お待（ま）ち下さい。 すぐテーブルが空（あ）くと思（おも）いますから。

ホステス： お待（ま）たせしました。 どうぞこちらへ。 メニューをどうぞ。

-----------------*************-----------------

カクテルウェイトレス： カクテルはいかがですか。

客B ： バドワイザーを三本（さんぼん）下さい。

カクテルウェイトレス： バドワイザーですね。 はい，すぐ持（も）って参（まい）ります。

カクテルウェイトレス： お待（ま）ちどおさま。 どうぞ。

-----------------*************-----------------

ウェイトレス： 今，ご注文（ちゅうもん）なさいますか。

客C ： はい，そのセイロンステーキを三人前（まえ）下さい。

ウェイトレス： 焼（や）き具合（ぐあい）は。

客A ： よく焼（や）いて下さい。

客B ： 私（わたし）も。

客C ： 私（わたし）はミディアム（中焼（ちゅうや）き）にして下さい。

ウェイトレス： サラダのドレッシングは何になさいますか。

(4. 2. 3. cont' d.)

客C　：　皆　フレンチで結構です。

ウェイトレス：　ライスとポテト，どちらになさいますか。

客C　：　皆　ライスにして下さい。

ウェイトレス：　はい，わかりました。　少々お待ち下さいね。

* * *

ウェイトレス：　お待ちどおさまでした。　どうぞ。　それからお飲み物は，今，お持ちしましょうか。

客C　：　はい，そうして下さい。　コーヒーを三つお願いします。

ウェイトレス：　はい，かしこまりました。

* * *

ウェイトレス：　もう　お済みですか。

客C　：　はい，済みました。

ウェイトレス：　デザートは何になさいますか。

客C　：　バニラアイスクリームを三つください。

ウェイトレス：　はい，すぐ持って参ります。

ウェイトレス：　どうぞ。　コーヒーをもう一杯いかがですか。

客C　：　もう結構です。　お勘定お願いします。

ウェイトレス：　ありがとうございます。　またお越し下さいませ。

4.2.4 Tropical Drinks

ホテルのレストランやバーには　いろいろな飲み物があります。　お客さんに日本語で説明してみましょう。

CHI CHI

A subtle blending of vodka, coconut syrup and fruit juices.

チチ

ウォッカ，ココナッツ，シロップをブレンドしたハワイのカクテルです。

BLUE HAWAII

Blue Curacao gives it color . . . light rum gives it kick. A very unusual drink.

ブルー ハワイ

ハワイの空（ｓｋｙ）の色をどうぞ。　ラムとブルーキュランのカクテルです。

MAI TAI

Large portions of fine rums and a delicate touch with the lesser ingredients make this the best in Hawaii. Not too many, please.

マイタイ

ラムをベースにして作ったカクテルで，ハワイのベスト・ワンです。たくさん飲まないで下さい。

(4. 2. 4. cont'd.)

OKOLE MALUNA
"Bottoms Up"—
Spirits of the ti root blended
with Hawaiian fruits and
Blue Curacao.

オコーレ マルーナ

オコーレ・マルーナは
ハワイ語で"さかさま"
（bottoms up）と言う意味
です。　ハワイの果物と
ブルーキュランとチーの
エッセンスをブレンド
したものです。

KAVA BOWL
A real whopper!
. . . featuring both light and
dark rums.

カバ ボール

大きく，びっくりするくらい
美味しい飲み物です。
色々なラムがベースになって
います。

PRINCESS KAIULANI PUNCH
Mostly gin here, mixed in with
pineapple and lemon juice.
Perfect late afternoon cooler.

プリンセス カイウラニ パン

ジンをベースにして，パイナップ
とレモンジュースでミックスした
パンチです。　夕方，キューッ
一杯飲んだら，涼しくなりますよ

4.3 EXPLANATION

4.3.1 THE PARTICLE で TO INDICATE "ELEMENTS"

かし なん でき
このお菓子は　何で出来ていますか。
What are these cookies made of?

こ たまご でき
これは　メリケン粉と卵とミルクで、出来ています。
This is made of flour, eggs, and milk.

のみもの いろいろ くだもの
この飲物は　フルーツ　パンチで、色々な果物と
でき
セブン　アップ　と　アイスクリームで、　出来ています。
This drink is fruit punch and is made of various fruits, 7-up, and ice cream.

4.3.2 THE PARTICLE に USED WHEN ADDING ITEMS

ちそう さしみ
すごいご馳走ですねえ。　ビフテキに、刺身に, てんぷらもあります。
Gee, This is a real feast. There are steaks, sashimi, and even tempuras.

ねが
パンケーキに　コーヒーを　お願いします。
Pancake and coffee, please.

つく
バーベキューに　やさいサラダを作りましょう。
Let's make barbecue and vegetable salad.

4.3.3 THE PARTICLE に WHICH DENOTES THE PURPOSE FOR WHICH SOMETHING IS USED

In this lesson, the particle に has another meaning--besides the previous one. The meaning denotes the purpose for which something is used.

ほん　きょうかしょ　つか
この本を教科書に　使っています。
We are using this book as a textbook.

The particle" に" in this instance is used in the meaning of "for" or "as", but verbs used with this " に" are limited to a few.

このカクテルは　ラムしゅをベースにしています。
This cocktail is made by using rum as base.

4.3.4 なさいます AND いたします

なさいます is the polite version (exalting) of します、referring to the second or third person. いたします, on the other hand, is the polite version (humble) referring to the speaker of his in-group of します.

	Exalting or Honorific	Humble
します	なさいます	いたします

Examples:

あした　　なに
明日は　何をなさいますか。
What will you do tomorrow?

なん
何に　なさいますか。
What will you have (for your order)?

いっしょ
テニスをしますけど、　一緒に　なさいませんか。
I'm going to play tennis, won't you like to play with me?

も
お持ち　いたします。
I'll carry it.

4.3.5 THE QUOTATION PARTICLE と

と is used to quote or report what one says, thinks, hears, writes, and so forth. It follows a direct or indirect quotation, which may take any form, a word, phrase, or a sentence. When quotation takes the form of a sentence, と is preceded by informal forms of the predicate. The tense of the quoted sentence is not affected by that of the sentence.

Verb
Adjective
N + copula
} (informal) + と

おもいます	(思う)
いいます	(言う)
ききます	(聞く)
かきます	(書く)

Examples:

と　　おも
ホテルに　泊まると　思います。
I think he'll stay at a hotel.

おも
すぐテーブルが　あくと　思います。
I think a table will be available soon.

すずき　　　おも
あの方は　鈴木さんだったと　思います。
I think that person was Mr. Suzuki.

When the quoted phrase is rather long, the following will be more common, avoiding ambiguity.

	私は　思います。
	やまだ
Quotation + と	山田さんが　私に　言いました。
	たなか
	私は　田中さん　から　聞きました。

Examples:

よやく　　　と　け　　　　しはいにん
あの予約は　もう　取り消したと　私は　支配人から
き
聞きました。
I heard from the manager that the reservation had been canceled.

そのレストランの　おすしは　とても　おいしかったと
やまだ　　い
山田さんが　言いました。
Mr. Yamada said that the sushi of that restaurant was very delicious.

4.4 VOCABULARY

RESTAURANT RELATED VOCABULARY WORDS

アイスクリーム		ice cream
あく		to be available, to be open
アップル　パイ		apple pie
べつべつ	別々	separate
ビフテキ		beef steak
ビーフ　シチュー		beef stew
ブルー　ハワイ		Blue Hawaii (name of a drink)
ブルーベリー　パイ		blueberry pie
チ　チ		ChiChi (name of a drink)
ちょうしょく	朝食	breakfast
ちゅうもん	注文	order
ちゅうしょく	昼食	lunch
ひるごはん	昼御飯	
ちゅうやき	中焼き	medium (doneness)
ミディアム		
デザート		dessert
ドレッシング		dressing for salads
フレンチ		French dressing
ふつうやき	普通焼き	medium (doneness)
グアバ　シャーベット		guava sherbert
ハンバーガ		hamburger
ハンバーグ		
いっしょ	一緒	together
カクテル		cocktail
かける	掛ける	to sit, to hang
マイタイ		Mai Tai (name of a drink)
めだまやき	目玉焼き	fried eggs (sunny-side up)
めしあがる		to eat (polite form of taberu)

のみもの	飲み物	beverage
おもう	思う	to think
パンケーキ		pancake
ライス		rice
レジ		cash register
セブン　アップ		seven-up
セイロイン　ステーキ		sirloin steak
すむ		to finish
とくべつ	特別	special
やきぐあい	焼きぐあい	how it is cooked
やく	焼く	to bake,to grill
やさいサラダ	野菜サラダ	vegetable salad
ゆうしょく	夕食	dinner, supper

4.4.1 VOCABULARY- RESTAURANT PERSONNEL

あんない　がかり	案内　がかり	hostess
きゅうじ	給仕	waitress
ウェイター		waiter
ウエトレス		waitress

4.4.2 VOCABULARY -APPETIZERS AND ENTREES

アペタイザー		appetizer
アラカルト		ala carte
いっぴんりょうり	一品料理	
バイキング　スタイル		buffet style
ぶたにく	豚肉	pork
チーズ		cheese
チキン		chicken
フルーツ		fruits
えびのカクテル	海老のカクテル	shrimp cocktail
ハム		ham

じゃがいも		potato
ポテト		
ジャム		jam
ジェリー		jelly
かに	蟹	crab
けいしょく	軽食	snack
スナック		
コンビーフ		corned beef
くだもの	果物	fruits
にく	肉	meat
パイナップル		pineapple
ラーメン		Chinese noodles like saimin
さかな	魚	fish
サンド		sandwich
サンドイッチ		
ステーキ		steak
ていしょく	定食	complete dinner
トースト		toast
ゆでたまご	ゆで卵	hard-boiled eggs
ぜんさい	前菜	appetizer

4.4.3 VOCABULARY-BEVERAGE

ぎゅうにゅう	牛乳	milk
ジュース		juice
こうちゃ	紅茶	black tea
ミルク		milk
みず	水	water
おひや		
みずわり		scotch and water
おつまみ		chaser
ウイスキー		whiskey

4.4.5 VOCABULARY - CONDIMENTS

バター		butter
からし		mustard
ケチャップ		catsup, ketchup
こしょう	胡椒	pepper
マヨネーズ		mayonnaise
さとう	砂糖	sugar
しお	塩	salt
す	酢	vinegar
とうがらし		chili pepper

4.4.6 VOCABULARY - UTENSILS

フォーク	fork
グラス	glass cup
ナイフ	knife
ナプキン	napkin
スプーン	spoon

4.4.7 VOCABULARY - RESTAURANT CHARGES

チャージ		charge to ~
つけ	付け	
はいっています	入って　います	included
ハワイしゅうぜい	ハワイ州税	Hawaii state tax
かいけい　カウンター	会　カウンター	cashier's counter
ねだん	値段	price, cost
おつり	お釣	change
りょうしゅうしょ	領収書	receipt
しょっけん	食券	meal tickets

4.4.8 VOCABULARY - ASSORTED

インスタント		instant
そくせき	即席	
カフテリア		cafeteria
キャフテリア		
カウンター		counter
きっさてん	喫茶店	coffee shop
コーヒーショップ		coffee shop
もの	物	things
もって くる	持って来る	bring here, bring with
など		et cetera, and such
なるべく はやく	なるべく 早く	as soon as possible
にほんしき	日本式	Japanese style
のみや	飲み屋	bar
おいしい	美味しい	delicious
おまちどおさま	お待ちどおさま	Thank you for waiting
おなじもの	同じ物	same thing
セルフ サービス		self-service
せつめい	説明	explanation

4.5 DRILLS

4.5.1 PARTICLE CHECKING DRILL (REVIEW)

1. レストラン _ 行きます。
レストラン へ 行きます。

2. これは スミスさん _ デザートです。
これは スミスさん の デザートです。

3. コーヒー _ お願いします。
コーヒー を お願いします。

4. マクドナルド _ 待っています。
マクドナルド で 待っています。

りょうり
5. 何 _ 料理 _ おいしいですか。
何 の 料理 が おいしいですか。

たいざい
6. いつ まで ハワイ _ ご滞在ですか。
いつ まで ハワイ に ご滞在ですか。

7. 五月 _ ハワイ _ 来ました。
五月 に ハワイ へ 来ました。

8. サラダ _ ドレッシングは 何 _ なさいますか。
サラダ の ドレッシングは 何 に なさいますか。

しはいにん
9. ホテル _ 支配人 _ なりました。
ホテル の 支配人 に なりました。

4.5.2 PARTICLE に and で

1. すごい 御馳走（ごちそう）です。 バーベキュー＿、 刺身（さしみ）＿、
てんぷらも あります。

すごい 御馳走です。 バーベキューに、 刺身に、
てんぷらも あります。
This is a real feast. There are steaks, sashimi, and even tempuras.

2. パンケーキ ＿ コーヒーを お願（ねが）いします。

パンケーキ に コーヒーを お願いします。
Pancakes and coffee, please.

3. この お菓子（かし）は 何 ＿ 出来（でき）ていますか。

この お菓子は 何 で 出来ていますか。
What are these cookies made of?

4. この パンチは パイナップル ジュース と セブン
アップ と アイスクリーム ＿ 出来ています。

この パンチは パイナップル ジュース と セブン
アップ と アイスクリーム で 出来ています。
This punch is made of pineapple juice , 7-up, and ice cream.

5. マイタイは ラムしゅを ベース ＿ しています。

マイタイは ラムしゅを ベース に しています。
Maitai is made by using rum as a base.

4.5.3 TRANSFORMATION DRILL - A

1. そのウエイトレスは　日本語が分かります。

おも
思います。

そのウェイトレスは　日本語が分かると思います。
I think that the waiter understands Japanese.

2. ワイキキに　ラーメン屋があります。

聞きました。

ワイキキに　ラーメン屋があると聞きました。
I heard that there is a Chinese-style noodle store in Waikiki.

ぎんこう　つと

3. その方は　銀行に勤めていました。

い
言いました。

その方は　銀行に勤めていたと言いました。
That person said he used to work at the bank.

しま

4. ハワイ島まで　行きたいです。

かき
書きました。

ハワイ島まで　いきたいと書きました。
I wrote that I wanted to go to the island of Hawaii.

4.5.4 TRANSFORMATION DRILL - B

あした　てんき　わる
1. 明日は　天気が悪いです。
い
ラジオで　言いました。

明日は　天気が悪いと　ラジオで言いました。
The radio announced that the weather tomorrow will be bad.

2. インターナショナル　マーケット　プレースは　ここから
とお
遠く　ありません。
思います。

インターナショナル　マーケット　プレースは　ここ　から
遠くないと　おもいます。
I don't think that the International Market Place is far from here.

せんしゅう　いそが
3. 先週は　あまり　忙しくありませんでした。
思いました。

先週は　あまり　忙しくなかったと思いました。
I thought that we were not so busy last week.

4. ここのすしは　おいしかったです。
けい子さんが　言っていました。

ここのすしは　おいしかったと　けい子さんが　言っていました。
Keiko said that the sushi here was delicious.

4.5.5 COPULA

ほんとう
1. それは　本当です。　　思います。

それは　本当だと思います。
I think that that is true.

かれ　の
2. 彼が飲みたかったのは　コーヒーでした。　思います。

彼が飲みたかったのは　コーヒーだったと思います。
I think the drink he wanted to drink was coffee.

じかん　くじ
3. チェック　アウトの　時間は　九時じゃありません。
思います。

チェック　アウトの時間は　九時じゃないと思います。
I think that check-out time is nine o' clock.

の　もの　き
4. マイタイは　ハワイの飲み物です。聞きました。

マイタイは　ハワイの飲み物だと聞きました。
I heard that Maitai is a drink of Hawaii.

まえ　じょうず
5. 山田さんは　前　フラ　ダンスが　上手でした。
聞きました。

山田さんは　前　フラ　ダンスが　上手だったと
聞きました。
I heard that Mr. Yamada was a good hula dancer.

4.5.6 RESPONSE DRILL

きゃく　なん　なまえ　たなか
1. あのお客さんは　何と言う名前ですか。　田中。
What is the customer's name?

田中と言う名前です。
His name is Tanaka.

ふるさと
2. 何と言うレストランへ　行きましたか。　古里。
What is the name of the restaurant you went to?

古里と言うレストランへ　行きました。
I went to the restaurant called Furusato.

ぶんか　えいご　いみ
3. 文化は　英語で　何と言う意味ですか。　Culture.
What is the meaning of Bunka in English?

Cultureと言う意味です。
It means culture.

あお　そら
4. ブルー　スカイと言うのは　何と言う意味ですか。　青い空。
What is the meaning of blue sky?

青い空と言う意味です。
It means blue sky.

さかな
5. 何と言う魚ですか。　マヒ　マヒ。
What kind of fish is this?　Mahi Mahi

マヒ　マヒと言う魚です。
It is a fish called Mahi Mahi.

6. 何と言いましたか。　はい。
What did you say?

はいと言いました。
I said yes.

4.5.7 RESPONSE DRILL

1. 田中さんが　そこにいますか。　いいえ。
Is Mr. Tanaka there?

いいえ、　いないと思います。
No, I don't think (he is there).

た
2. ジムさんは　さしみを食べますか。　いいえ。
Does Jim eat sashimi?

いいえ、食べないと思います。
No, I don't think he eats sashimi.

わしょく　たか
3. 和食は　高いですか。　いいえ。
Is Japanese food expensive?

いいえ、　高くないと思います。
No, I don't think it is expensive.

だいがく　とお
4. ハワイ大学は　ここから　遠いですか。　いいえ。
Is the University of Hawaii far from here?

いいえ、　遠くないと　思います。
No, I don't think it is far.

す
5. マークさんは　ビールが好きですか。　いいえ。
Does Mark like beer?

いいえ、好きじゃないと思います。
No, I don't think he likes beer.

た　もの
6. 食べ物は　おいしかったですか。　いいえ。
Was the food delicious?

いいえ、おいしくなかったと思います。
No, I don't think it was delicious.

よやく　と　け
7. 予約は　取り消しましたか。　いいえ。
Did you cancel the reservation?

いいえ、　取り消さなかったと　思います。
No, I don't think I canceled the reservation.

4.6 APPLICATION EXERCISES

4.6.1 VOCABULARY REVIEW

Say the following in Japanese.

1. beefsteak
2. hamburger
3. sandwich
4. hot dog
5. catsup
6. dressing
7. napkin
8. fork
9. rice
10. toast
11. bread (pan)
12. cake
13. coffee
14. dessert
15. beer

4.6.2 ORAL DRILL

As a hostess(host) or waitress (waiter) , please welcome your customers and show them to their seats. Be sure to include the following phrases.

1. How many people are there (in your party)?
2. Please come this way. (This way, please.)
3. Please wait for a while.
4. May I bring you a beverage?
5. May I take your order?
6. May I get you anything else?
7. Will it be one check?

4.7 TASKS/ ROLE PLAY

4.7.1 SITUATIONAL CONVERSATION

Situation One: Reservations. A Japanese couple comes to a restaurant without a reservation. Since restaurant reservations are not normally made in Japan, the problem for the host or hostess is how to explain to the couple that they will have to wait, even though there are tables that are not being used at the time.

Situation Two: Reservations. You receive a phone call from a Japanese tourist who wants to make a reservation for dinner. You must get all the necessary information to complete the reservation, such as the guest's name, the number of persons in his party and the time he will be arriving for dinner.

Situation Three: Children. Suppose a Japanese couple and their two children come into a restaurant and the children become noisy and make a nuisance of themselves. The problem is this: How should a waiter or waitress handle the problem.

Situation Four: Drinks. A honeymoon couple from Japan wants to try some of the tropical drinks that are popular in Hawaii, but they don't know what to order. As a waiter, waitress or bartender explain to your customers the contents and taste of several drinks such as Chi Chi, Blue Hawaii, Mai Tai and Okole Maluna.

4.7.2 COMMUNICATION TASK

Use the following pages of dinner menus, cocktail and beverage menus, shokken, and methods of payment to complete the communication tasks below.

1. "Going to Dinner"

   With 3-4 students make up a dialogue involving dinner arrangements. Decide on the type of food, method of payment, and roles- waitress(waiter) and patrons, for all members.

2. "Happy Hour"

   With 2-3 students make up a dialogue involving after-work drinks with friends. Because you are unfamiliar with the "exotic" Hawaiian drinks please ask for descriptions of the drinks from the waitress/waiter, make payment, and receive change.

MENU: AMERICAN RESTAURANT - DINNER

Good Evening

Dinner Served From 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Soups and Appetizers

FRENCH ONION SOUP 3.75
With Croutons

SOUP OF THE DAY 3.75
Chef's Choice, Made Fresh Daily

TOSSED GREEN SALAD 3.75
The Freshest Greens in Season

JUMBO SHRIMP COCKTAIL 8.50
With Pineapple Cocktail Sauce

From the Pantry

CHEFS SALAD 10.25
Iceberg Lettuce, Julienne of Ham, Turkey, Swiss Cheese,
Egg and Tomato, Choice of Dressing

HAWAIIAN SUNBURST DELIGHT 10.50
A Platter of Fresh Fruits with Cottage Cheese
or Sherbet, Banana Bread

OCEAN TERRACE CLUB HOUSE SANDWICH 9.95
A Toasted Club Sandwich with Avocado, Fruit Garnish

SHRIMP LOUIE 11.50
Bay Shrimp, Bell Peppers, Asparagus, Egg and Tomato,
Louie Dressing

CHEF DILGERS OCEAN TERRACE SALAD 10.75
Manoa Lettuce, Enoki Mushroom, Avocado,
Prawns and Tomato, Poha Vinaigrette

Our Giant Burgers

ROYAL BURGER 8.95
A Giant 6 oz. Beef Burger with Cheese and French Fries

NEPTUNE BURGER 8.95
A Pacific Mahi Mahi Burger Fillet
with Cole Slaw and French Fries

Dinner Buffet

PRIME RIB BUFFET
A Complete Selection of International Entrees, with Our Daily Fresh Salad Bar,
Homemade Hearty Soup, Desserts with Coffee or Tea
21.50

Heart Healthy

Fresh Squeezed Carrot or Grapefruit Juice 3.75

Granola with Dried Fruits 7.50

Herbal Teas 1.75

EGGBEATERS VEGETABLE OMELETTE 10.95
With Fruit Brochette Garnish

BROILED SKINLESS BREAST OF CHICKEN 10.95
Fresh Steamed Vegetable Bouquet, Mirin Dip

6 Oz. BROILED MAHI MAHI WITH CAPERS 10.95
Fresh Steamed Vegetable Bouquet, Mirin Dip

ISLAND BEAN SPROUT SALAD 7.95
Appetizer Size 3.75
Served with Heart Healthy Low Calorie Dressing

Our Ocean Terrace Broiler Specialties

All Broiler Items are Served with a Giant Baked Potato,
a Broiled Fresh Vegetable Brochette and a Dinner Salad

MARINATED BREAST OF FRESH ISLAND CHICKEN 15.95

FISHERMAN'S FRESH CATCH FROM HAWAIIAN WATERS 19.50

NEW YORK STEAK WITH HERB BUTTER 19.50

FILET MIGNON SERVED WITH SAUCE BEARNAISE 23.95

COMBINATION STEAK AND SEAFOOD 22.95
Steak, Shrimps, Fresh Fish

DOUBLE CUT U.S. PACIFIC COAST LAMB CHOP 20.50
Hot Pepper Jelly

STEAK AND LOBSTER 29.50
With Drawn Butter

LOBSTER TAIL 29.50
With Drawn Butter

Chef Dilgers Complete Menu

21.95

Choice of Today's Soup or Tossed Green Salad

Choice of One

BROILED U.S. PACIFIC COAST LAMB CHOP, Hot Pepper Jelly NEW YORK STEAK WITH HERB BUTTER
FISHERMAN'S FRESH CATCH FROM HAWAIIAN WATERS

Choice of One

Chocolate Cake Sherbet Ice Cream

Kona Blend Coffee or Tea

Dinner Entrees

SPAGHETTI BOLOGNESE 10.95
An Italian Favorite, with Garlic Bread

CHICKEN FETTUCCINE 12.75
Boneless Breast of Chicken on a Bed of Fettuccine with Tomato

Tempting Sweets

ICE CREAM or SHERBET 3.50

LILIKOI OR GUAVA CHIFFON CAKE 3.50

JUMBO DELUXE SUNDAES 4.50
Hot Fudge, Pineapple, Coconut, Macadamia Nuts

Beverages

Kona Blend Coffee 1.75 Kona Blend Decaffeinated Coffee 1.75

Tea 1.75 Decaffeinated Tea 1.75 Milk 1.95

Sales Tax Will Be Added to Retail Price on All Taxable Items

1140130

Dinner Special

(ICHI NO ZEN) 一の膳	(NI NO ZEN) 二の膳	(SAN NO ZEN) 三の膳
BEEF TERIYAKI	CHICKEN KATSU	SNOW CRAB
SASHIMI	SASHIMI	SASHIMI
TEMPURA	TEMPURA	TEMPURA
SAN TEN MORI	SAN TEN MORI	SAN TEN MORI
RICE, SOUP,	RICE, SOUP,	RICE, SOUP,
OSHINKO	OSHINKO	OSHINKO
DESSERT	DESSERT	DESSERT
$15.75	$15.50	$16.50

Seafood and Steak

(下記の食事には、御飯、野菜サラダ、味噌汁、漬物が付きます。)
Meals Include: Rice, Vegetable Salad, Miso Soup and Pickles.

○ ニューヨーク・ステーキ (NEW YORK STEAK)	$12.00
○ タラバガニとステーキ (KING CRAB AND STEAK)	$18.50
○ タラバガニ (KING CRAB)	$16.50
○ 鶏のバーベキュー (BBQ BONELESS CHICKEN)	$ 8.95
○ 和風ステーキ (TERIYAKI STEAK)	$12.00
○ 松葉ガニ (SNOW CRAB)	$ 9.50

鍋物 NABEMONO

(下記の食事には、御飯、漬物が付きます。)
Meals Include: Rice and Pickles.

カニ鍋 (KANI NABE)	$16.50
すき焼 (SUKIYAKI)	$16.50
しゃぶ しゃぶ (SHABU SHABU)	$16.50
寄せ鍋 (YOSE NABE)	$17.75

寿司 SUSHI

並寿司	NAMI SUSHI	$10.50
上寿司	JYO SUSHI	$12.75
ちらし	CHIRASHI ZUSHI	$10.50
鉄火巻	TEKKA MAKI	$7.50
鉄火重	TEKKA JU	$10.50
かっぱ巻	KAPPA MAKI	$5.50
おしんこ巻	OSHINKO MAKI	$5.50
かんぴょう巻	KANPPYO MAKI	$5.50
太 巻	FUTO MAKI	$4.50
いなり	INARI SUSHI	$4.00

定食 TEISHOKU

(下記の食事には、御飯、味噌汁、漬物が付きます)
Meals Include: Rice, Miso Soup and Pickles.

刺身定食 (SASHIMI)	$ 9.75
天婦羅定食 (TEMPURA)	$ 7.50
鮭塩焼定食 (SALMON SHIOYAKI)	$ 6.95
銀鱈味噌焼定食 (BUTTER FISH MISO YAKI)	$ 7.50
鰤塩焼 (YELLOWTAIL SHIOYAKI	$ 9.50
豚かつ定食 (TON KATSU)	$ 6.95
うな重定食 (UNAJU)	$11.75
鮪フライ定食 (AHI FRIED)	$ 6.95
鶏かつ定食 (CHICKEN KATSU)	$ 6.50

Special

12 YEARS OLD & YOUNGER
お子様用食事 (CHILDREN'S DINNER) $6.50

一品料理 SIDE ORDER

まぐろ刺身 (AHI SASHIMI)	$ 9.50
とろ刺身 (TORO SASHIMI)	$12.00
盛り合わせ刺身 (MORIAWASE SASHIMI)	$ 9.00
海老天婦羅 (SHRIMP TEMPURA)	$ 6.50
蟹天婦羅 (SNOW CRAB TEMPURA)	$ 6.75
魚天婦羅 (FISH TEMPURA)	$ 6.25
野菜天婦羅 (VEGETABLE TEMPURA)	$ 6.25
鶏唐揚げ (CHICKEN KARAAGE)	$ 6.50
鯖塩焼 (SABA SHIOYAKI)	$ 5.75
秋刀魚塩焼 (SANMA SHIOYAKI)	$ 5.75
MISO SOUP	$ 1.00
RICE	$ 1.00

アラカルト ALA CARTE

アサリ鍋 (ASARI NABE)	$ 6.95
なべ焼うどん (NABEYAKI UDON)	$ 6.95
イクラ御飯 (IKURA GOHAN)	$ 8.50
海苔茶漬 (NORI CHAZUKE)	$ 5.25
鮭茶漬 (SALMON CHAZUKE)	$ 5.95
天婦羅茶漬 (TEMPURA CHAZUKE)	$ 5.50
蟹雑炊 (CRAB ZOSUI)	$ 6.50
鶏雑炊 (CHICKEN ZOSUI)	$ 5.95
茶碗蒸 (CHAWAN MUSHI)	$ 3.75
ソフト・シェル・クラブ (SOFT SHELL CRAB)	$ 5.75
生ガキ (RAW OYSTER)	$ 7.50
焼ガキ (BROILED OYSTER)	$ 8.50
山かけ (YAMAKAKE)	$ 6.50
月見トロロ (TSUKIMI TORORO)	$ 4.75
蟹サラダ (CRAB SALAD)	$ 4.75
野菜サラダ (VEGETABLE SALAD)	$ 1.75
蟹酢の物 (CRAB SUNOMONO)	$ 5.75
蛸酢の物 (TAKO SUNOMONO)	$ 5.25
湯豆腐 (YUDOFU)	$ 5.50
冷 奴 (HIYAYAKKO)	$ 2.50

デザート DESSERT

VANILLA ICE CREAM	$1.50
GREEN TEA ICE CREAM	$1.50
with Azuki Beans	$2.00

SOFT DRINK, LIQUOR & SAKE PRICES

SOFTDRINKS

Coke, Diet Coke, 7up, Diet 7up, Fruit Punch	$1.25

JUICE

Orange, Grapefruit, Tomato, Pineapple	$1.50

COFFEE	$1.25
OOLONG TEA	$1.50

BEER

American	$2.50
Japanese (Large)	$4.50
(Small)	$2.75

WELL DRINKS

Vodka, Scotch, Gin	$3.25

CALL DRINKS

Screwdriver, Bulldog, Bloody Mary	$3.50

PREMIUM DRINKS

Crown Royal, Chivas, Absolute	$4.00

LIQUER

Grand Marnier, Armaretto	$4.75+

COGNAC

Remy Martin, Hennessey, Courvoisier, VO	$5.50

WINE – (WHITE OR BLUSH)

GLASS	$2.50
HALF CARAFE	$4.00

HOUSE SAKE

"Hakusan" – U.S. Napa Valley Products

HOT or	Regular	$3.25
COLD	Double	$6.00
375 ML Bottle		$5.50

STANDARD SAKE

Shochikubai	Regular	$3.25
	Double	$6.00
Ozeki	Regular	$3.25
	Double	$6.00
Kikumasamune	Regular	$3.25
	Double	$6.00
Ume-Shu		$4.00

PREMIUM SAKE

Nigori Sake	(Glass)	$3.50
Nama Sake	(180 ML Bottle)	$4.00
Sawanotsuru "Genshu"	(Glass)	$4.00
Jizake	Hot or Cold	$5.00
"Aramasa – Akita" "Suishin – Hiroshima" "Otokoyama – Hokkaido" "Harushika – Nara" "Bishonen – Kumamoto"		
Sawanotsuru "Zuicho"	(Glass)	$6.75
Kikumasamune Taru Sake	(300 ML)	$8.0

SHOCHU

Lemon "High"	$3.2
Ume "High"	$3.5
Oolong "High"	$3.5
BOTTLE	$40.0

MENU: ITALIAN RESTAURANT - DINNER

COLD APPETIZERS

Carpaccio Piccante
Thin slices of raw Beef, topped with Olive Oil, Lemon, Capers, Parmesan Cheese, and served with a Mustard Sauce. $7.50

Antipasto Alla Romana
Prosciutto Ham, Mortadella Sausage, Coppa Salami, Black Olives, Marinated Red Peppers, Artichoke Hearts, Manoa Lettuce and Cherry Tomatoes. $7.50

Vitello Tonnato
Thin slices of roasted Veal, in a Sauce of Tuna and White Wine, served cold. $7.50

Pomodoro E Mozzarella
Sliced Tomatoes and shredded Mozzarella Cheese, fresh Basil and extra virgin Olive Oil. $4.95

Prosciutto Con Melone
Italian dry cured ham with fresh melon of the season. $7.50

Ostriche Fresche (seasonal)
Half Dozen fresh Oysters on the Half Shell, served with a Piquant Tomato Sauce. $9.25

HOT APPETIZERS

Scampi Saltati Mare Nostrum
Tiger Prawns served in a Lobster Sauce, served on a bed of multicolor Bell Peppers. $7.95

Ostriche Imperiali
Three Fresh Eastern Oysters baked with Tomato Sauce and a fresh Herb Butter. $5.95

Eggplant Alla Modenese
Eggplant topped with diced Tomato, Pepperoni, Bell Pepper and Mozzarella Cheese. $6.25

APPETIZER PIZZAS

Pizza Bianca Danini
A white Pizza of Garlic, shredded Mozzarella, Parmesan Cheese, Julienne of fresh Basil and crushed Red Pepper. $4.95

Design Your Own Pizza
Choice of Tomato, Mozzarella Cheese, Italian Sausage, Mushrooms, Black Olives, Bell Peppers, Sun Dry Tomato, Pepperoni, Baby Shrimp. $4.95

Vegetarian Pizza
Fresh Vegetables with delicate Tomato Sauce and Cheese. $4.95

SOUPS

Minestrone
Classic Vegetable Soup of Italy. $3.95

Zuppa Di Cipolle
Traditional Northern Italian Onion Soup. $3.95

Raviolini In Brodo Alla Milanese
Chicken Broth with Tiny Raviolis. $3.95

SALADS

Insalata Ciao, Ciao
Italian Radicchio, Manoa Lettuce, sliced Tomato, Onion, Julienne of Salami, shredded Mozzarella Cheese and Fresh Basil with Ciao Dressing. $5.25

Insalata Di Spinacci E Pancetta
Fresh Spinach Salad with Italian Dressing, Crispy Bacon and Pinenuts. $5.25

Insalata Primavera
Manoa Lettuce, Watercress, Maui Onions (seasonal), sliced Tomato and Ciao Dressing. $

Half Portions of Salads $4.25

PASTA

Spaghettini Al Frutti Di Mare
Spaghettini with Shrimps, Crab Meat and Baby Clams in a Lobster Sauce. $16.50

Spaghettini All' Aragosta
Spaghettini tossed with Lobster Meat and velvety Lobster Sauce. $18.95

Linguini Al Ghanbero E Granchio
Fresh Linguini with Shrimps and Blue Pincher Crab, light Tomato Sauce. $14.50

Fettuccine Dello Chef Armando
Fresh Fettuccine Noodles with Salmon Caviar, Baby Shrimps, Julienne Carrots in a light Cream Sauce. $14.50

Penne Arrabbiata
Penne Pasta with Black Olives, Capers, Garlic, crushed Red Peppers, fresh Basil and extra Virgin Olive Oil in a Tomato Sauce. $11.95

Fusilli Carbonara
Spiral Noodles with a Julienne of Prosciutto, Parmesan Cheese, Cream and a Touch of Nutmeg. $11.95

❤ Fettuccine Primavera
Fresh Fettuccine with a Julienne of Red Onions, Carrots, Broccoli Fleurettes, and Bell Peppers in a light Cream Sauce. $11.95

❤ Tagliolini Allo Zafferano
Fresh Tagliolini Noodles with Fresh Green Asparagus, Straw Mushrooms and Saffron Cream Sauce. $14.50

Fettuccine Con Petto Di Pollo
Fresh Fettuccine Noodles with Julienne of roasted Chicken, Broccoli Fleurettes, Red Onions and multicolor Bell Peppers in a Creamy White Sauce. $12.95

Tortellini Alla Bolognese $10.95

Ciao Lasagna $11.95

Canelloni All' Emiliana $12.50

Complete Menu

Minestrone Soup or Ciao, Ciao Salad
• • •
Choice of One Entree
Chef Armandos Osso Buco Milanese with Fettuccine
or
Fresh Fish of the day with Lemon Butter Pasta
or
Linguini with Shrimps and Blue Pincher Crab, light Tomato Sauce
• • •
Gelato with Amaretto Cookie
• • •
Coffee or Tea
• • •
$23.95

❤ Indicates Heart Healthy Item

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FRESH LIVE LOBSTER AND CRAB

Let Chef Armando prepare a Noble
Epicurean Feast of Fresh Live Maine Lobster
or Fresh Live Dungeness Crab from our tank

Buono Appetito! Ciao!

$31.95

MEATS

Piccatta Alla Pizzaiola
Veal Piccata topped with Garlic, Tomato Sauce, Oregano and Fresh Basil. $21.95

Piccata Alla Genovese
Artichoke Heart sauteed in a Basil Butter Sauce over a Veal Piccata. $21.95

Scaloppine Al Limone
Sauteed Veal Scaloppini in a Lemon and White Wine Sauce. $21.95

Chef Armando's Osso Buco Milanese
Veal Shank braised in a Wine Sauce with Vegetables. $18.95

Saltinbocca Alla Romana
Veal sliced with Prosciutto Ham and Sage, in a White Wine Sauce. $21.95

Petto Di Polla Alla Parmigiana
Fresh Broiled Chicken Breast, topped with Ham Mozzarella Cheese,
and Tomato Sauce. $14.95

Bistecca Al Ferri
Broiled New York Steak, with Herb Butter or Italian style. $19.95

Fileto Di Manzo Al Chianti
Broiled Filet Mignon with a Red Wine Sauce. $19.95

SEAFOOD

Filetto E Coda Di Aragosta Alla Griglia
Broiled Petit Filet Mignon and Lobster Tail served with Drawn Butter. $29.95

Coda Di Aragosta All' Diavola
Broiled Lobster Tail with Drawn Butter or a Piquant Tomato Sauce with Fresh Basil. $29.95

Scampi Al Vino Bianco
Prawns sauteed in Garlic, White Wine and Lemon served on a Bed of Linguine. $19.50

Pacific Red Snapper Vicentina
Grilled Fresh Pacific Red Snapper topped with
a Sauce of Tomatoes, Onions, Olives and Lime. $19.50

♥ Opakapaka Filet
Grilled Fresh Opakapaka with or without Butter $19.50

♥ Mahimahi Al Capperi
Broiled Fresh Mahimahi in a Sauce of Lemon, Italian Capers,
served with or without Butter. $19.50

All Meat and Seafood Entrees are served
with Fresh Vegetables and your Choice of Pasta or Potato.

Chef Armando's Award Winning Hawaiian Seafood Zuppa
Opakapaka, Shrimps, Baby Octopus, Shitake Mushrooms,
Nori Pasta, Seaweed in Fish Boullion. $14.75

dicates Heart Healthy Item

DESSERTS

Coppa Gianduja
Vanilla Ice Cream topped with delicate Chocolate Sauce, Macadamia Nut
Maraschino Cherry topped and Whipped Cream. $4.95

Coppa Del Cardinale
Vanilla Ice Cream, half Confit Pear, topped with a Coulis of Strawberrie
Amaretto Liqueur and Whipped Cream. $4.95

Coppa Ciao
Strawberries and Kiwi Fruit on Sponge Cake with Vanilla Ice Cream,
Maraschino Liqueur, Whipped Cream and Toasted Almonds. $4.95

Cassata Alla Napoletana
Vanilla Chocolate and Spumone Ice Cream, with Maraschino
and Orange Peel, Confit Cherry and Amaretto Cookie. $5.95

Amaretto Chocolate Mousse Cake
This is a must for the Chocolate Lover. $4.50

Caramel Custard
Garnished with Kiwi Fruit and Stawberry. $4.25

Gelato Ice Creams and Sherbets
Chocolate, Vanilla, Macadamia, Expresso, Pistachio,
Lemon Sherbet or Rose Petal Sherbet. $3.75

BEVERAGES

Espresso, Decaffeinated Espresso, Cappuccino $2.50

Coffee $1.75

Espresso or Cappuccino
With choice of Amaretto, Sambuca, Strega or Frangelico. $3.75

COCKTAIL AND BEVERAGE MENU

Day
Drink Menu

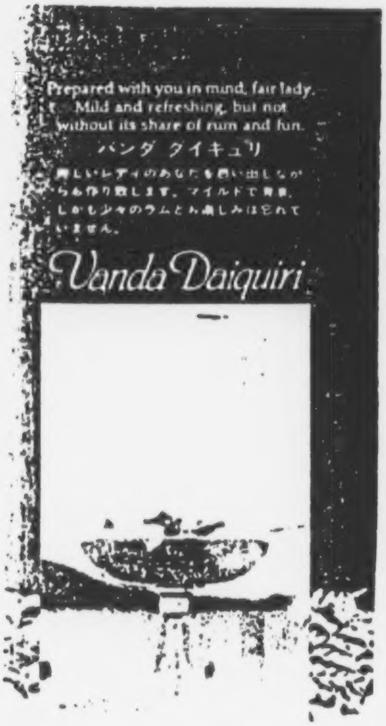
(Until 6 p.m. only)

Cola コーラ	2.25
Seven-Up セブンアップ	2.25
Fruit Juices フルーツジュース	2.25
Mineral Water ミネラルウォーター	3.00
Draft Beer ドラフトビール	2.75
White Wine ホワイトワイン	3.50
Wine Cooler ワインクーラー	3.50
Scotch/Water スコッチ/ウォーター	4.00
Bourbon/Water バーボン/ウォーター	4.00
John Collins ジョン·コリンズ	4.00
Gin Tonic ジントニック	4.00
Gin Fizz ジンフィズ	4.75
Gin Martini ジンマーティニ	4.75
Sloe Gin Fizz スロージンフィズ	4.75
Rum Coke ラムコーク	4.00
Salty Dog ソルティドッグ	4.00
Kahlua Milk カルアミルク	5.00
Margarita マルガリータ	5.95
Bartender's Ice Tea バーテンダーズ·アイスティ	5.95
Chi Chi チチ	5.95
Mai Tai マイタイ	5.95
Blue Hawaii ブルーハワイ	5.95
Singapore Sling シンガポール·スリング	5.95
Midori Daiquiris ミドリ·ダイキュリー	5.95
Strawberry Daiquiries ストロベリイ·ダイキュリー	5.95
Banana Daiquiries バナナ·ダイキュリー	5.95
Fuzzy Navel ファジー·ネーベル	4.25
Pina Colada ピナ·コラーダ	5.95

Sheraton Waikiki Hotel
WAIKIKI BEACH

Tax and Gratuity not included.
税金およびチップは含まれておりません。

COCKTAIL AND BEVERAGE MENU



Prepared with you in mind, fair lady.
Mild and refreshing, but not
without its share of rum and fun.

バンダ ダイキュリ

美しいレディのあなたを思い出しながら作り致します。マイルドで爽[illegible]、しかも少々のラムとお楽しみは忘れていません。

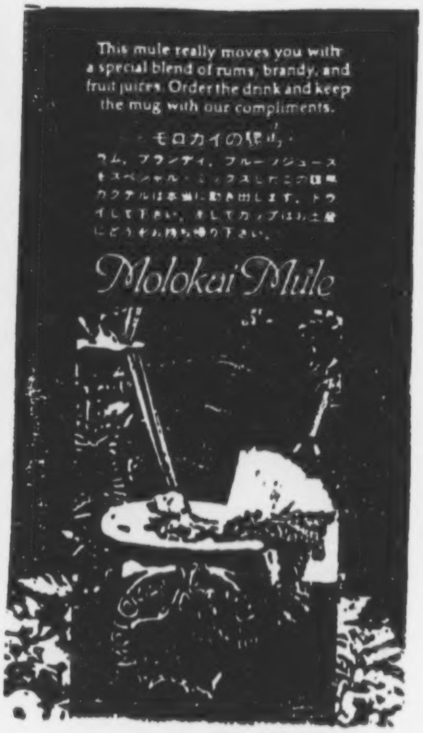
Vanda Daiquiri

A Pina Colada, Hawaiian style.
With vodka instead of rum.
Subtly blended with coconut syrup,
Hawaiian pineapple and other
tropical fruit juices.

チチ

ウォッカ、ココナッツ・シロップとフルーツ・ジュースを見事にブレンドしたハワイ風のカクテルです。

Chi Chi



This mule really moves you with
a special blend of rums, brandy, and
fruit juices. Order the drink and keep
the mug with our compliments.

モロカイの[illegible]

ラム、ブランディ、フルーツジュースをスペシャル・ミックスしたこの[illegible]カクテルは本当に動き出します。トライして下さい。そしてカップはお土産にどうぞお持ち帰り下さい。

Molokai Mule

Invented at the Royal Hawaiian—
"The Pink Palace of the Pacific."
Fine rum and Grand Marnier are
blended with lots of rich cream.
A perfect drink for anyone with a
taste for sweets!

ピンク パレス

[illegible]されたラムとグランド・マニアーをクリームのようにブレンドしたもので、[illegible]のご婦人向けカクテルです。

Pink Palace

Mostly gin here, mixed in with
pineapple and lemon juice.
Perfect late afternoon cooler.

プリンセス カイウラニ パンチ

ジンをベースにして、パイナップルとレモン・ジュースで割ったパンチで、夕方ちかく、キュッと一杯ひっかけるのに最高のパンチです。

Princess Kaiulani Punch

Large portions of fine rums and
a delicate touch with the lesser
ingredients make this the best
in Hawaii. Not too many, please.

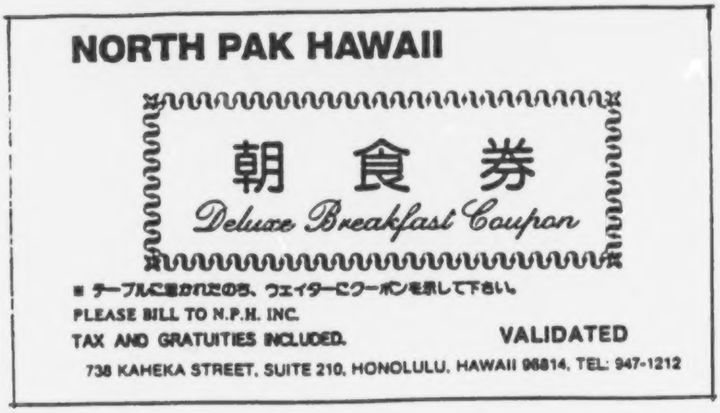
マイタイ

厳選されたラムをベースに、少しきかした副材料のデリケートなタッチは、ハワイ風カクテルのベスト・ワンです。但しあまり飲みすぎないように！

Mai Tai

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

食券 = SHOKKEN



NORTH PAK HAWAII

朝 食 券

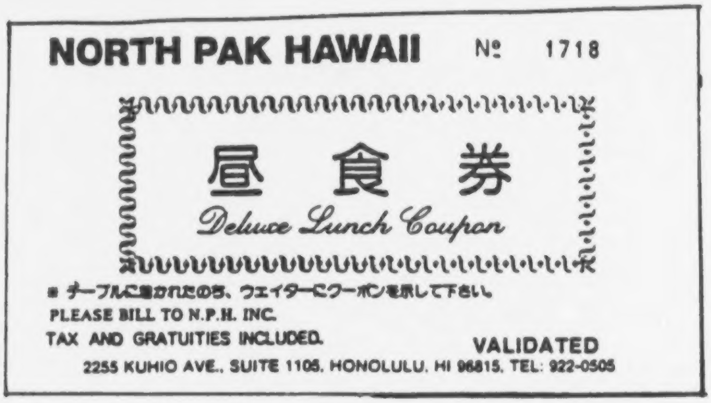
Deluxe Breakfast Coupon

■ テーブルに着かれたのち、ウェイターにクーポンを渡して下さい。

PLEASE BILL TO N.P.H. INC.

TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED. VALIDATED

738 KAHEKA STREET, SUITE 210, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814, TEL: 947-1212



NORTH PAK HAWAII № 1718

昼 食 券

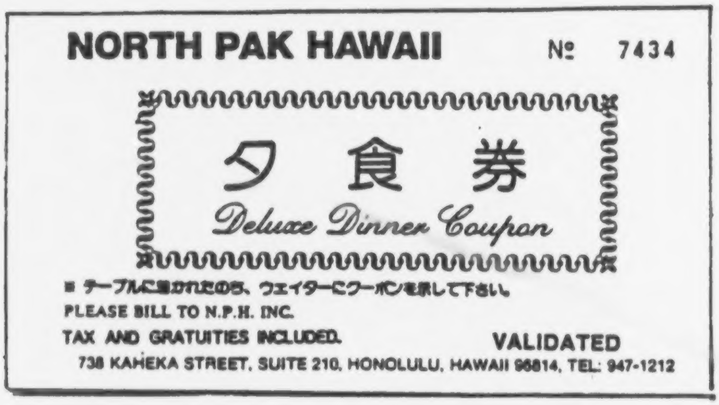
Deluxe Lunch Coupon

■ テーブルに着かれたのち、ウェイターにクーポンを渡して下さい。

PLEASE BILL TO N.P.H. INC.

TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED. VALIDATED

2255 KUHIO AVE., SUITE 1105, HONOLULU, HI 96815, TEL: 922-0505



NORTH PAK HAWAII № 7434

夕 食 券

Deluxe Dinner Coupon

■ テーブルに着かれたのち、ウェイターにクーポンを渡して下さい。

PLEASE BILL TO N.P.H. INC.

TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED. VALIDATED

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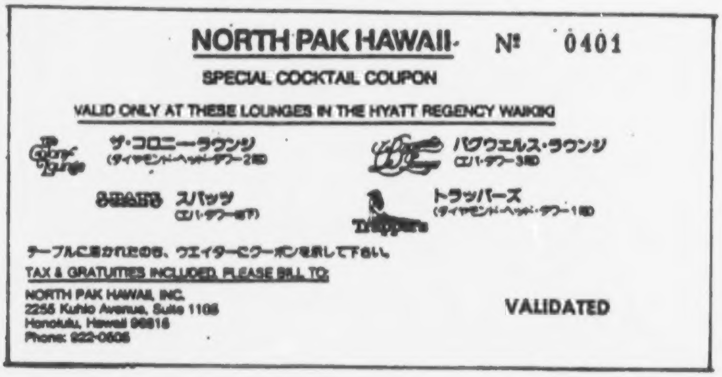


NORTH PAK HAWAII № 0401

SPECIAL COCKTAIL COUPON

VALID ONLY AT THESE LOUNGES IN THE HYATT REGENCY WAIKIKI

ザ・コロニーラウンジ
(ダイヤモンド・ヘッド・タワー2階)

バグウェルス・ラウンジ
(エバ・タワー3階)

スパッツ
(エバ・タワー地下)

トラッパーズ
(ダイヤモンド・ヘッド・タワー1階)

The Colony Lounge
SPATS
Trappers

テーブルに着かれたのち、ウエイターにクーポンを渡して下さい。

TAX & GRATUITIES INCLUDED. PLEASE BILL TO:

NORTH PAK HAWAII, INC.
2255 Kuhio Avenue, Suite 1105
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815
Phone: 922-0505

VALIDATED

SUPPLEMENTAL READING RESOURCE: "ALOHA OE"

Recordings of Aloha Oe

Tape cassettes:

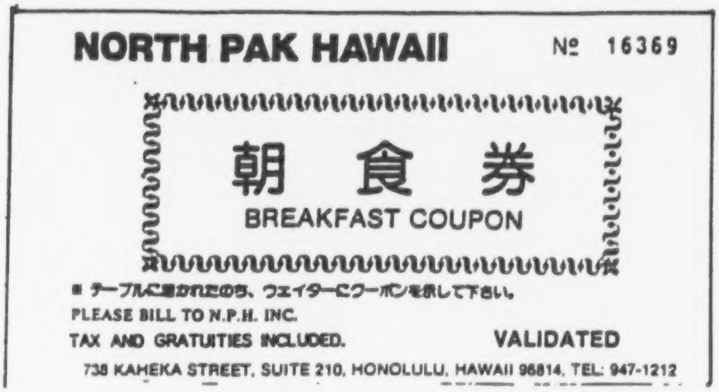
Cazimero Brothers, Hawaiian Paradise

Hawaii Calls, Blue Hawaii

Hawaii's Greatest Hits, Volume II (collection)

Best of Hawaii's Melodies (collection)

食券 = SHOKKEN



NORTH PAK HAWAII № 16369

朝 食 券

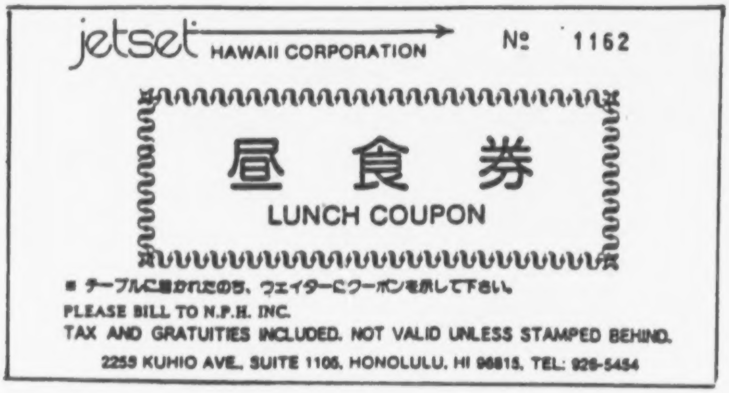
BREAKFAST COUPON

■ テーブルに着かれたのち、ウェイターにクーポンを渡して下さい。

PLEASE BILL TO N.P.H. INC.

TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED. VALIDATED

738 KAHEKA STREET, SUITE 210, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96814, TEL: 947-1212



jetset HAWAII CORPORATION № 1162

昼 食 券

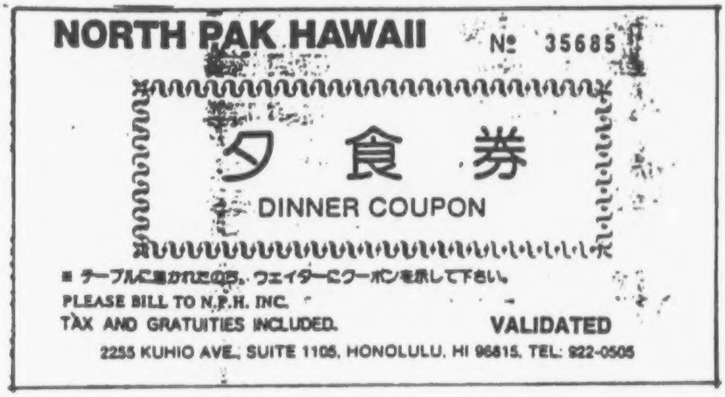
LUNCH COUPON

■ テーブルに着かれたのち、ウェイターにクーポンを渡して下さい。

PLEASE BILL TO N.P.H. INC.

TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED. NOT VALID UNLESS STAMPED BEHIND.

2255 KUHIO AVE., SUITE 1105, HONOLULU, HI 96815, TEL: 926-5454



NORTH PAK HAWAII № 35685

夕 食 券

DINNER COUPON

■ テーブルに着かれたのち、ウェイターにクーポンを渡して下さい。

PLEASE BILL TO N.P.H. INC.

TAX AND GRATUITIES INCLUDED. VALIDATED

2255 KUHIO AVE., SUITE 1105, HONOLULU, HI 96815, TEL: 922-0505

METHODS OF PAYMENT

Exchange rates

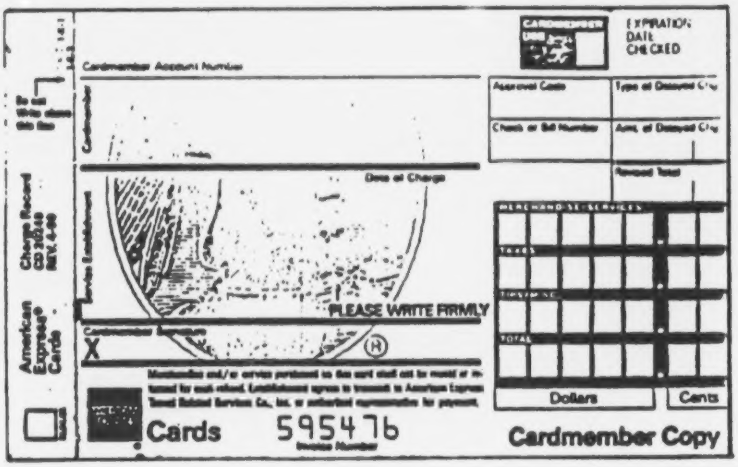
Travelers can trade dollars for foreign currency at these rates

Nov. 12

Country/unit	Per U.S. $	U.S. $ equiv.
Australia/dollar	1.20	.8302
Austria/schilling	10.71	.094
Belgium/franc	31.54	.0317
Brazil/cruzeiro	714.28	.0014
Britain/pound	.529	1.888
Canada/dollar	1.08	.922
Denmark/krone	5.91	.1691
France/franc	5.32	.1881
Germany/mark	1.57	.6420
Greece/drachma	169.49	.0059
Holland/guilder	1.55	.5766
Ireland/pound	.581	1.72
Israel/shekel	2.04	.4887
Italy/lira	1149.43	.00087
Japan/yen	123.92	.008
Mexico/peso	2873.56	.00034
Portugal/escudo	128.21	.0078
Spain/peseta	97.36	.0102
Sweden/krona	5.57	.1793
Switzerland/franc	1.38	.7251

SOURCE: Chicago Tribune, Thomas Cook Foreign Exchange

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser
Honolulu, November 17, 1991 E7



EXPIRATION DATE CHECKED

Cardmember Account Number

Approval Code

Type of Discount Chg

Check or Bill Number

Amt. of Discount Chg

Revised Total

Date of Charge

MERCHANDISE-SERVICES

TAXES

TIPS/MISC.

TOTAL

PLEASE WRITE FIRMLY

Cardmember Signature

X

Dollars | Cents

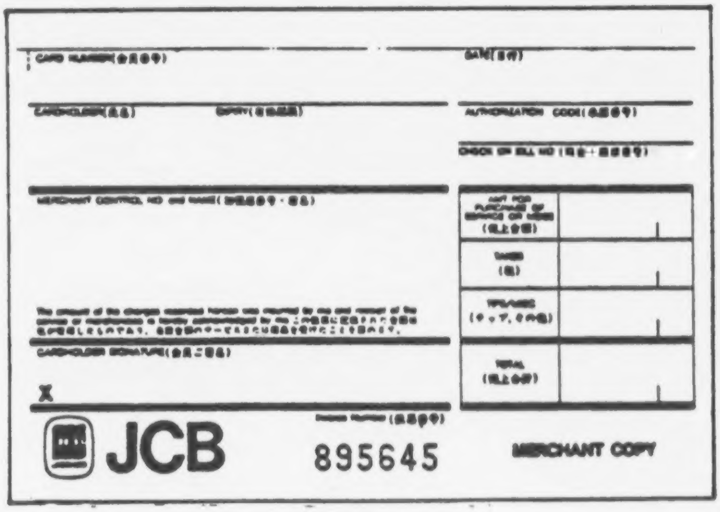
American Express® Cards

Charge Record

Cards 595476

Invoice Number

Cardmember Copy



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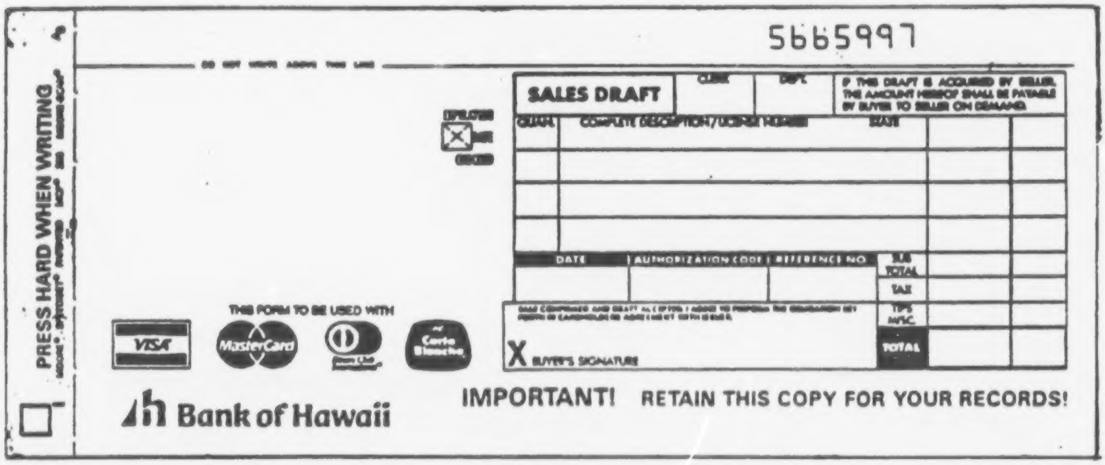
JCB 895645

MERCHANT COPY



5665997

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

PRESS HARD WHEN WRITING

SALES DRAFT

CLERK

DEPT.

IF THIS DRAFT IS ACQUIRED BY SELLER, THE AMOUNT HEREOF SHALL BE PAYABLE BY BUYER TO SELLER ON DEMAND.

QUAN.

COMPLETE DESCRIPTION/LICENSE NUMBER

DATE

AUTHORIZATION CODE

REFERENCE NO.

SUB TOTAL

TAX

TIPS MISC.

TOTAL

X BUYER'S SIGNATURE

THIS FORM TO BE USED WITH

VISA
MasterCard
Carte Blanche

Bank of Hawaii

IMPORTANT! RETAIN THIS COPY FOR YOUR RECORDS!

4.8 CULTURE NOTES

4.8.1 RESERVATIONS

The American system of making reservations in advance at restaurants is not widely practiced in Japan. Often, hostesses are not always available to seat guests in Japan. Thus, a Japanese tourist may walk in a restaurant and head directly for an open table, without being aware of the practice of "reserved seating". To prevent misunderstanding and embarrassment, a sign posted in Japanese at the entrance saying, "Please wait a moment", would be helpful. If reservations are required, another sign saying, "Reservations required, please wait to be seated." should be posted. Popular Hawaiian shows or night club acts should specify in the advertisement that reservations for seating are required to prevent disappointment.

4.8.2 MENUS, ORDERING FOOD, JAPANESE EXPECTATIONS

Imagine yourself as a typical vacationer who enters a restaurant in a foreign city. You're handed the menu, but you are not able to understand the offerings due to the foreign language. Now you have an idea of the predicament faced by many Japanese tourists in Hawaii. Bilingual menus or "plastic, imitation representation of the meals" (originated by restauranteurs in Japan) would be satisfactory; however, there are expectations by the Japanese regarding service that Americans are not aware. When the Japanese enter a restaurant, they expect that the entire meal will be selected by the chef (known as ていしょく/teishoku); therefore, the Japanese feel uncomfortable about being required to select each portion of their meal, such as the appetizer, the salad, the entree, etc. The Japanese customer in a restaurant expects immediate service. He expects that his food and beverage requests will arrive in a timely and rapid succession. He does not participate in mealtime conversation, but eats rapidly and is prepared to leave the dining room immediately upon completion. In the event of an empty glass of water, he expects that his request for more water will be anticipated by the waitress. Likewise, when he has finished his meal he expects his bill promptly. Attentive service is customary in Japan. To side-step a difficult situation during the busy dining time, the waitress should be available to her customers keeping them informed of the progress of their meal... what is coming up next, etc.

4.8.3 JAPANESE TASTE IN FOOD AND EATING HABITS

With the "westernization" of Japan due to the travel experiences of the older and younger generation, a universal description of Japanese taste in foods is becoming more elusive. The "traditional" Japanese meal consists of rice (or barley), seafood (sea products), and vegetables, concluding in green tea. The main seasoning for a Japanese meal would be salt, shoyu, sugar, or vinegar which is used only to highlight the natural flavor of the food. Foods are prepared with all required seasoning. At the dining table the only "condiments" available would be a bottle of shoyu (for additional salt taste) or hot peppers or dipping sauces (for tonkatsu and tempura). The Japanese find the variety and number of condiments available at the American restaurants confusing. An explanation of the usage of a particular condiment with a specific dish would be helpful.

While Japanese foods have been described as lacking in a variety of flavors, the Japanese themselves enjoy a wide range of food types. Curry from India has become a staple of Japanese families. This yellow curry served over rice is called "karee raisu." French and Chinese restaurants are regularly patronized in Japan. However, as a group, the Japanese suffer from a lactose intolerance which cause dietary distress after consuming continental sauces which feature cheese and heavy cream. If rice is available as a choice of starch, the Japanese tourist will be expecting "plain white rice", so be sure to explain the preparation of the rice, if it is not steamed.

The Japanese typically conclude their meal with a cup of green tea (ocha) or coffee, not a sweet dessert. To conclude a meal with excellent tea is believed to enhance and seal the flavors of the meal.

If a dessert is part of the meal sevice, the service personnel should inform the Japanese guest that the dessert is forthcoming. If a dessert menu is available, the service personnel should describe the selections. " Iced Coffee," which is sweetened concentrated coffee, is often ordered as a dessert in Japan.

Lesson Five

Shopping

LESSON OBJECTIVES

5

FUNCTION/TASK:

1. To be able to assist a customer in the selection of an appropriate gift item
2. To be able to purchase appropriate gifts and items of clothing as souvenirs

PATTERNS:

1. ～のです／～んで phrase for emphasis
2. Nominative form of adjectives (Adjective + さ)
3. ～たり～たり forms of verbs, adjectives, and copula in non-final clauses

CULTURE:

1. Gifts
2. Making Change
3. Sizing
4. Japanese Aesthetics
5. Brand Name Merchandise or "Burando"
6. Gift Wrapping

5.1 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

いらっしゃいませ。	"Welcome (to our shop)." This expression is most commonly used to greet customers upon entering a store.
どうぞお入りくださいませ。	"Please do come in." This expression is used when coaxing someone into the store. Many times people are interested in something displayed in the window but are hesitant to step inside. At such times, the salesclerk may approach them and use this expression.
何か。	This is in relation to the ever so common "unfinished statement" in Japanese, where only the beginning of the phrase is uttered and the ening is omitted to create a sense of indirectness. This serves the purpose of flexibility and application to many different situations. In a store situation, it may mean "What (can I do for you)?"
何かお見せしましょうか。	The closest equivalent of this expression is "may I show you something."
何をさし上げましょうか。	Sashiagemasu is the polite equivalent of agemasu "to give." This expression means "What shall I give to you?"
どんなブランド物（もの）をさがしていますか。	Which brand are you looking for?
どんなブランド物（もの）をさがしていっらしゃいますか。	Which brand are you looking for?
（お）土産物（みやげもの）を探（さが）していらっしゃいますか。	"Are you looking for a souvenir?"
ハワイの香水（こうすい）とか，珊瑚（さんご）などいかがですか。	"How about Hawaii made perfume or coral, etc?"

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS (CONT.)

（お）いくらですか。	"How much is it?"
全部(ぜんぶ)で５０ドルです。　それに ハワイ州税(しゅうぜい)が４パーセントつきます。 それで５２ドルになります。	"Altogether, it is fifty dollars. However, there is a 4% Hawaii state tax added. Therefore, it comes to fifty-two dollars."
旅行小切手(りょこうこぎって)で払(はら)ってもいいですか。	"Can I pay with traveler's checks?"
パスポートを見せて下さいますか。	"Could you please show me (your) passport?"
８ドルのおつりです．	"Here is your eight dollars change."
あのネックレスを見せて下さい。	"May I see the necklace over there?"
ああ、きのうのお客様(きゃくさま)でいらっしゃいますねえ。	"Oh, (you're) the customer (who came) yesterday, aren't you?" This expression can be used for returning customers. It adds a personal touch between the salesclerk and the customer. It would be ideal if the salesclerk could call the customer by name, although this would be very difficult.
どうもありがとうございました。	"Thank you very much."
（毎度(まいど)ありがとうございます．）	"Thank you for your patronage all the time."

5.2 DIALOGUE

5.2.1 AT THE STORE

店員 ： いらっしゃいませ。 何をさしあげましょうか。

日本人ビジネスマン： 子供へのお土産物を探しているんですが．．．

店員 ： お子さんはおいくつですか。

日本人ビジネスマン： 五つと六つです。

店員 ： 女のお子さんですか。

日本人ビジネスマン： そうなんです。

店員 ： ああ，それでは ムームーなどいかがですか。 どうぞこちらへ。
ムームーは 短いのと長いのがございますが，子供は 長いのを喜ぶと
思いますよ。 もし長かったら，長さを適当に上げることができますよ。

日本人ビジネスマン： ムームーというのは 随分 派手なんですね。 長いので，適当な
サイズの物を見せて下さい。

店員 ： スタイルは 色々ございます。 生地は 大体，木綿と化繊です。
模様はハワイの花が主です。

日本人ビジネスマン： そうですか。 では，赤くてハワイの花の模様のを 二枚下さい。

店員 ： では，このハイビスカスの模様で，木綿のをさし上げましょうか。

日本人ビジネスマン： はい，それにします。

-------------------*************-------------------

日本人ビジネスマン： それから，ライターを見せて下さい。

店員 ： どうぞこちらへ。 こちらは アメリカ製で，そちらは フランス製です。

（5．2．1．会話　cont'd）

日本人ビジネスマン：　これを十個，別々に包んで下さい。　全部でいくらですか。

店員　：　ありがとうございます。　少々お待ち下さいませ。　今，計算致しますから。

----------------***************--------------------

店員　：　ムームーが　三十五ドルと四十ドルです。　ライターが　一個　十ドルで、

百ドル、それに　4パーセントの税金を入れて　182ドルになります。

日本人ビジネスマン：　この税金は何ですか。

店員　：　これは　ハワイ州税で，一般消費税です。　普通　アメリカでは，買い物

する人は　誰でも税金を払います。

日本人ビジネスマン：　そうですか。　旅行小切手でお願いします。

店員　：　ありがとうございました。　十八ドルのおつりです。

日本人ビジネスマン：　どうも。

店員　：　ハワイへは　ご旅行ですか。

日本人ビジネスマン：　そうなんです。　それに　仕事の用事もありまして・・・

店員　：　何日ぐらい　ご滞在ですか。

日本人ビジネスマン：　六日間です。

店員　：　どんな所へ　いらっしゃいましたか。

日本人ビジネスマン：　ハナウマベイというビーチへ行ったり，ショーを見たりしました。

店員　：　そうですか。　では　また　どうぞいらっしゃって下さい。

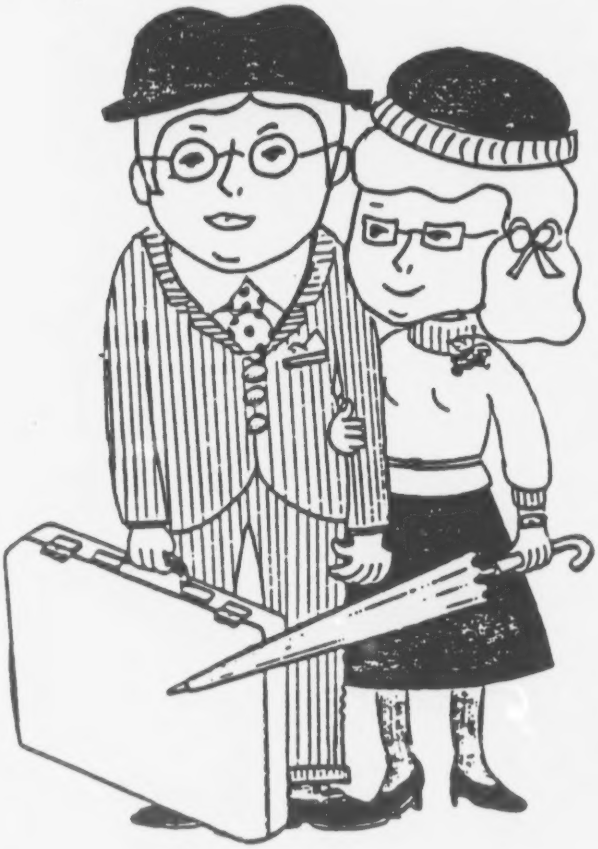
ありがとうございました。

5.2.2 THINGS YOU WEAR

Identify the articles worn by both the man and the woman in the picture. Use the vocabulary list provided and form sentences in Japanese.

Vocabulary:

ベルト
ぼうし
帽子
ブローチ
ハンカチ
かばん
鞄
かさ
傘
くつ
靴
めがね
眼鏡
ネクタイ
リボン
せびろ
背広／スーツ
セーター
スカート
ストッキング
ズボン



Read the following sentences:

ぼうし　かぶ　　　　　　　　めがね
帽子を被っています。　　眼鏡をかけています。

スーツを着て、ネクタイをしています。
くつ　は
靴を履いています。

5.3 EXPLANATION

5.3.1 EXPLANATORY PREDICATE: ～のです、～んです

おみやげをさがしているのです。

おみやげをさがしているんです。

The phrase ~のです or its contracted form ~んです indicates some explanation to the listener's question or to the statement the speaker has given or will give. It also may add some emphasis to the meaning of the statement. The ~んです is the less formal equivalent of ~のです。 The formulation is as follows:

Verb informal form + { のです。
Adjective { んです。

Examples:

てがみ
今日は 手紙を書くんです。
やす
これは とても 安いんです。

Noun + copula (informal, except だ) + { のです。
Noun + な (replacing だ) { んです。

Examples:

ここが ワイキキなんです。
とても きれいだったんです。
今日は ひまなんです。

The following chart summarizes the information:

	Non-Past	Non-Past Negative	Past	Past (negative)
Verb				
Formal	V-masu	V-masen	V-mashita	V-masendeshita
Explanatory predicate Formal	V-u $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	V-nai $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	V-ta $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	V-nakatta $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu
	Biichi e iku n desu.	Biichi e ikanai n desu.	Biichi e itta n desu.	Biichi e ikanakatta n desu
Adjective				
Formal	A-i desu	A-ku arimasen	A-katta desu	A-ku arimasendeshita
Explanatory predicate Formal	A-i $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	A-ku nai $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	A-katta $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	A-ku nakatta $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ des
	Kore wa takai n desu.	Kore wa takaku nai n desu.	Kore wa takakatta n desu.	Kore wa takaku nakat n desu.
Noun + Copula				
Formal	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{AN}\end{matrix}\right\}$ desu	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{AN}\end{matrix}\right\}$ ja arimasen	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{AN}\end{matrix}\right\}$ deshita	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{AN}\end{matrix}\right\}$ ja arimasendeshita
Explanatory predicate Formal	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{AN}\end{matrix}\right\}$ na $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{AN}\end{matrix}\right\}$ ja nai $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{A}\end{matrix}\right\}$ datta $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ desu	$\left.\begin{matrix}\text{N}\\ \text{AN}\end{matrix}\right\}$ ja nakatta $\begin{Bmatrix}\text{no}\\ \text{n}\end{Bmatrix}$ de
	Kirei na n desu.	Kirei ja nai n desu.	Kirei datta n desu.	Kirei ja nakatta n desu.

Examples:

きゃく　　　　　　はな
お客さんと日本語で話すんですか。
Do you speak in Japanese with the customers?

きょう　つ　　　　　　でんわ
昨日　着いたんですが、　電話しなかったんですよ。
I arrived yesterday, but I did not call (you) up.

おもしろ
日本語の　クラスは　とても　面白いんですよ。
The Japanese class is very interesting, you know.

せい
それは　フランス製なんです。
It is made in France.

そうだったのです。
It was so!

5.3.2 ADJECTIVAL STEM + さ

あかい	赤い	赤さ	redness
ひろい	広い	広さ	width
ながい	長い	長さ	length
おもい	重い	重さ	weight
おおきい	大きい	大きさ	size
さむい	寒い	寒さ	coldness
むずかしい	難しい	難しさ	difficulty
たかい	高い	高さ	height
うつくしい	美しい	美しさ	beauty

The suffix ~さ turns into a nominative, when it is attached to the stem (the citation form minus (-) its final "い").

Examples:

けしき　うつく　ゆうめい
ハワイの景色の美しさは有名です。
The beauty of Hawaii is famous.

なが
長さはちょうどいいです。
The length is just right.

5.3.3　～たり～たり

ゴルフをしたり、テニスをしたりしました。
I played golf, tennis and so.

さむ　　　　あつ
寒かったり、暑かったりします。
It's cold and hot, and hot and cold.

あさごはん
朝御飯は　トーストだったり、、パンケーキだったりです。
The breakfast is sometimes toast and sometimes pancakes.

The ～たり forms of the verb , the adjective and the copular are formulated like the ～た forms (past tense) of them, adding ～り to the corresponding ～た forms.

	non-past	past	tari-form
VERBS:	食べる	食べた	食べたり
	買う	買った	買ったり
	来る	来た	来たり
ADJECTIVES:	面白い	面白かった	面白かったり
	いい／よい	よかった	よかったり
COPULA:	だ	だった	だったり

~たり form + (~たり) + { します
できます
です

The above commendation may refer to:

(1) typical actions; the speaker picks up only some main facts from among many other things.

み
日曜日にはテレビを見たり、ほんをよんだりします。
On Sundays I watch television, read books, and the like.

(2) repeated or alternating actions or states.

山田さんはでたり、 はいったりしています。
Mr. Yamada is going in and out.

しけん
試験はやさしかったり、むずかしかったりです。
Examinations are sometimes easy and sometimes difficult.

(3)different actions performed or conditions experienced by members of a group' "some do or are A while others do or are B."

でんしゃ　の　がっこう
学生は電車に乗ってたり、バスに乗ったりして学校へ行きます。
Students go to school, some by train and some by bus.

Such expressions as 時によって、"depending on the time, " 日によって, "depending on the day," 場所によって、depending on the place," 人によって、"depending on the person," etc. may occur in the ...たり....たり sentence.

先生は日によってきれいだったり、きれいじゃなかったりします。
My teacher is sometimes pretty and sometimes not depending on the day.

5.4 VOCABULARY

あげる	上げる	to give, to raise
アメリカせい	アメリカ製	American made
だいたい	大体	generally
ごうけい	合計	total
はで（な）	派手（な）	bright, showy
いっぱん　しょうひぜい	一般消費税	general excise tax
いろいろ（な）	色々（な）	various, many kinds
じみ（な）	地味（な）	subdued color, conservative
かせん	化繊	synthetic
けいさん　する	計算	to calculate
きじ	生地	fabric, material (clothes)
こうすい	香水	perfume
もめん	木綿	cotton
もよう	模様	design
ながさ	長さ	length
おみやげ	お土産	souvenir, present
おも（な）	主（な）	main
サイズ		size
さんご	珊瑚	coral
てきとう（な）	適当（な）	appropriate,suitable
つつむ	包む	to wrap up
うつくしい	美しい	beautiful
うつくしさ	美しさ	beauty
よろこぶ	喜ぶ	enjoyment, pleasure
ようじ	用事	business
ぜいきん	税金	tax

5.4.1 CLOTHING

アロハ　シャツ		aloha shirt
ぼうし	帽子	cap, hat, bonnet
ブラウス		blouse
ドレス		dress
ハンカチ		handkerchief
くつ	靴	shoes
めがね	眼鏡	glasses
みずぎ	水着	swimwear
ムームー		muumuu (Hawaiian dress)
ネクタイ		necktie
ねまき	寝巻き	night wear, pajamas
せびろ	背広	business suit
セーター		sweater
したぎ	下着	underwear
ショーツ		short pants (women)
スカート		skirt
スタイル		style
ティーシャツ		tee shirt
わふく	和服	Japanese kimono
ようふく	洋服	Western-style dress
ぞうり	草履	sandals
ズボン		pants, trousers

5.4.2 VERBS RELATED TO CLOTHING

きる	着る	to wear (clothes)
はく	履く	to wear (shoes,trousers)
はめる		to wear (gloves, ring)
かぶる	被る	to wear (hat)
かける		to wear (eyeglasses)
する		to wear (belt, earrings)
しめる		to wear around (ties,belts)

5.4.3 COLOR- RELATED VOCABULARY

	Noun	Adjective	
あか	赤さ	赤い	red
しろ	白	白い	white
あお	青	青い	blue
くろ	黒	黒い	black
きいろ	黄色	黄色い	yellow
いろ	色		color
ちゃいろ	茶色		brown
はいいろ	灰色		gray
みどり	緑		green
むらさき	紫		purple

5.4.4 ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY

バーゲンセール		bargain sale
しょう	小	small size
ちゅう	中	medium size
だい	大	large size
フイルム		film
ファッション		fashion
(りゅうこう	流行)	
そうしょくひん	装飾品	accessories
ハンドバッグ		handbag
ほうせき	宝石	jewelry
サンダル		sandals
かばん	鞄	briefcase, bag
ねだん	値段	price, cost
わりびき	割り引き	discount, reduction
おとな	大人	adult
しんじゅ (パール)	真珠	pearl
わかい	若い	young

5.5 DRILLS

5.5.1 ENGLISH-JAPANESE DRILL

1. Please show me the red one.

   赤いのを見せてください。

2. Please show me the blue one.

   青いのを見せてください。

3. Please show me the black one.

   黒いのを見せてください。

4. Please show me the white one.

   白いのを見せてください。

5. Please show me the yellow one.

   黄色いのを見せてください。

6. Please show me the green one.

   緑色のを見せてください。

7. Please show me the purple one.

   紫色のを見せてください。

8. Please show me the gray one.

灰色のを見せてください。

5.5.2 VERB-SELECTION DRILL

1. このブラウスを______見てください。

き
このブラウスを 着て 見てください。

ぼうし
2. この帽子を _____見てください。

かぶ
この帽子を 被って 見てください。

3. このサングラスを_____見てください。

このサングラスを かけて 見てください。

ぞうり
4. この草履を______見てください。

は
この草履を 履いて 見てください。

ゆびわ
5. この指輪を______見てください。

この指輪を はめて 見てください。

6. このヌクタイを______見てください。

このネクタイを しめて 見てください。

7. このベルトを ______見てください。

このベルトを しめて 見てください。

8. このショールを______見てください。

このしょーるを かけて 見てください。

5.5.3 ENGLISH-JAPANESE DRILL

1. This perfume is made in Hawaii

こうすい せい
この香水はハワイ製です。

2. This monkeypod is made in the Philippines.

このモンキーポッドはフィリッピン製です。

3. This watch is made in Switzerland.

とけい
この時計はスイス製です。

4. This handkerchief is made in Korea.

かんこくせい
このハンカチは韓国製です。

5. This car is made in Germany.

くるま
この車はドイツ製です。

6. These slippers are made in Japan.

このスリッパは日本製です。

7. This dress is made in Hongkong.

このドレスはホンコン製です。

8. This bag is made in Mexico.

このバッグはメキシコ製です。

5.5.4 COMBINATION DRILL

勉強した。　分からなかった。
勉強したんですが、　分からなかったんです。
I studied, but did not understand it.

　　ざっし　　　よ
1. その雑誌をかった。　読まなかった。

そのざっしを買ったんですが、読まなかったんです。

きのう　　でんわ
2. 昨日帰った。　電話しなかった。

昨日帰ったんですが、　電話しなかったんです。

やす　　か
3. 安かった。　買わなかった。

安かったんですが、買わなかったんです。

　　　た　　　ふと
4. あまり　食べない。　太る。

あまり　食べなかったんですが、　太るんです。

びょうき　　　いしゃ　い
5.　病気だ。　医者へ行かない。

病気なんですが、　医者へいかないんです。

じしょ　　　たかい
6.　いい辞書だ。　高い。

いい辞書なんですが、　高いんです。

およ
7.　きれいなビーチだった。　泳がなかった。

きれいなビーチだったんですが、　泳がなかったんです。

5.5.5 SUBSTITUTION DRILL WITH～たり～たり PHRASE

しんぶん　よ
A.　新聞を読んだり、テレビを見たりします。
I read the newspaper or watch television.

ちゃ　の　　　　た
1.　お茶を飲む、おかしを食べる。

お茶を飲んだり、おかしを食べたりします。

そうじ　　　せんたく
2.　掃除をする、　洗濯をする。

掃除をしたり、　洗濯をしたりします。

すいえい　　つり
3.　水泳をする、釣をする。

水泳をしたり、釣をしたりします。

てがみ　か　ともだち　はな
4. 手紙を書く、友達と話す。

手紙を書いたり、 友達と話したりします。

おもしろ
5. 面白い、つまらない。

面白かったり、 つまらなかったりします。

6. 大きい、小さい。

大きかったり、小さかったりします。

やす　やす
7. 安い。 安くない。

安かったり、 安くなかったりします。

さかな　にく
8. 魚だ、 肉だ。

魚だったり、肉だったりします。

あか　しろ
9. 赤だ、 白だ。

赤だったり、 白だったりします。

じょうず
10. 上手、上手じゃない。

上手だったり、上手じゃなかったりします。

ひ　　　　　　みち　くるま　　　　　す

B.　日によって、あの道は車が多かったり、少なかったり
します。

Depending on the day, that road has many cars or few cars.

1.　きれいだ、　きたない……

日によって、あの道はきれいだったり、きたなかったり
します。

じかん

2.　時間によって……

時間によって、あの道はきれいだったり、
きたなかったりします。

3.　こむ、こまない……

時間によって、あの道はこんだり、
こまなかったりします。

4.　あのバスは……

時間によって、あのバスはこんだり、
こまなかったりします。

5.　日によって……

日によって、あのバスはこんだり、
こまなかったりします。

5.6 APPLICATION EXERCISES

5.6.1 CONVERSATION PRACTICE

Let's use what you have learned. You may wish to use the expression listed below to form your own conversation.

SITUATION: STORE
CONVERSATIONAL SETTING: GREETING AND ASSISTING A CUSTOMER

1. Welcome.
2. May I help you?
3. How much is it?
4. What is your size?
5. Medium size, please.
6. How about this one?
7. Small size, please.
8. Anything else?
9. Here is your change.
10. Please come again.

5.6.2 WRITE THE NAME OF THE COLOR THAT IS GENERALLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

a. traffic light (   )
b. banana (   )
c. coffee (   )
d. cloudy sky (   )
e. ocean (   )
f. snow (   )
g. rainbow (   )

5.6.3 SAY THE FOLLOWING WORDS IN JAPANESE, AND PLACE AN APPROPRIATE LETTER FROM THE VERB LIST

1. muu muu (   )
2. pants (   )
3. aloha shirt (   )
4. lei (   )
5. coat (   )
6. shoes (   )
7. watch (   )
8. shawl (   )
9. kimono (   )
10. socks (   )
11. ring (   )

Verbs

a. kimasu
b. kaburimasu
c. hakimasu
d. kakemasu
e. hamemasu
f. shimasu
g. shimemasu

12. eyeglasses ( )

13. dress ( )

14. slippers ( )

15. earring ( )

16. shirt ( )

17. bracelet ( )

18. hat ( )

19. belt ( )

20. swimsuit ( )

5.6.4 ASK THE SALESGIRL TO SHOW YOU:

a. that black cotton skirt.

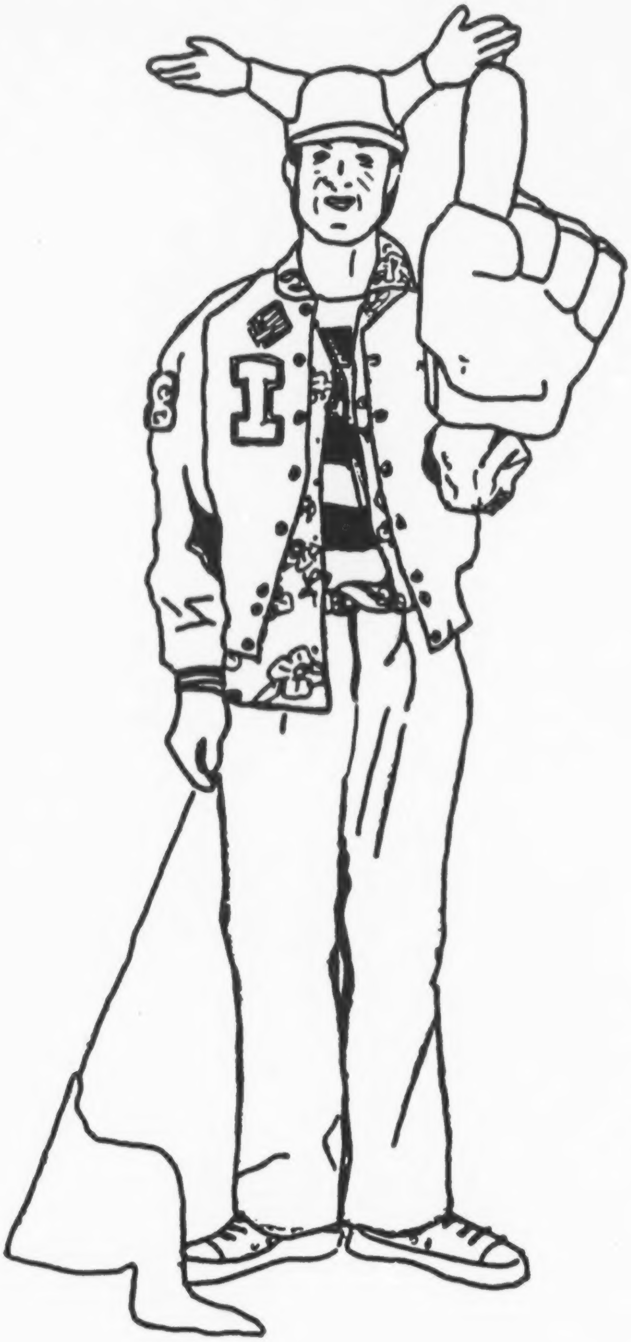
b. that red silk necktie.

c. that white wool sweater.

d. that purple cotton shirt.

5.6.5

Describe the following person in terms of appearance. Give as many details as possible, about fabric, color, etc. Try to use new words and patterns that you have learned.



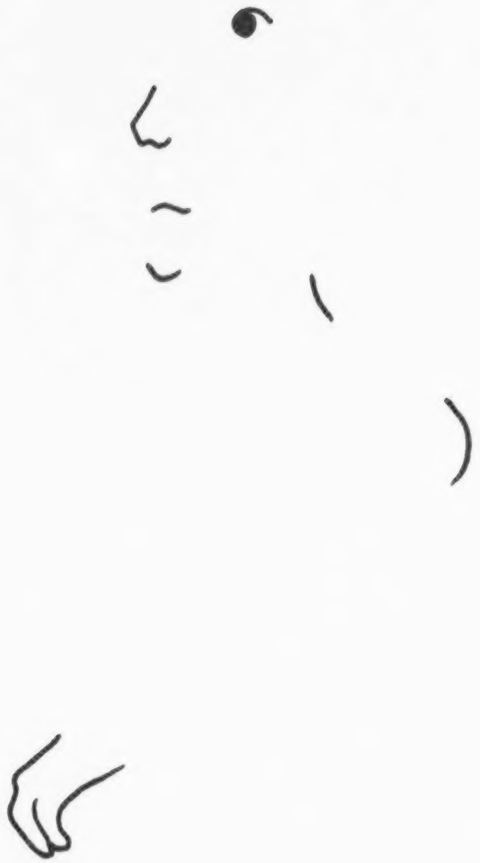
5.6.6 FACES AND THINGS

Complete the drawing of the person.

(Be sure to include clothing, jewelry, hand-held articles, etc.)

Describe your drawing to a partner in the class.

Your partner should be able to replicate your drawing through your description.



5.7 TASKS/ ROLE PLAY

5.7.1 SITUATIONAL CONVERSATIONS

Carry on conversation in the following situations:

Situation One:

A customer wants to buy a coral necktie pin. The clerk suggests a red tie pin, saying that it will go well with white, black,and navy blue ties.

Situation Two:

A customer inquires about the character of Hawaiian plumeria perfume and French Chanel No.5. The clerk explains the features of each of the two perfumes.

Situation Three:

A man about 40 years old wants to buy an Aloha shirt that is conservative in color and design. He wants a cotton shirt because it 's cool. The clerk helps the customer find the kind of shirt he wants.

Situation Four:

A customer asks a salesclerk about a discount for the purchase he is about to make. The clerk explains that American stores do not allow discounting of prices, except when marked. The clerk explains that at certain times of the year, stores have "sales" at which merchandise is discounted and sold for less than the regularly marked price.

Situation Five:

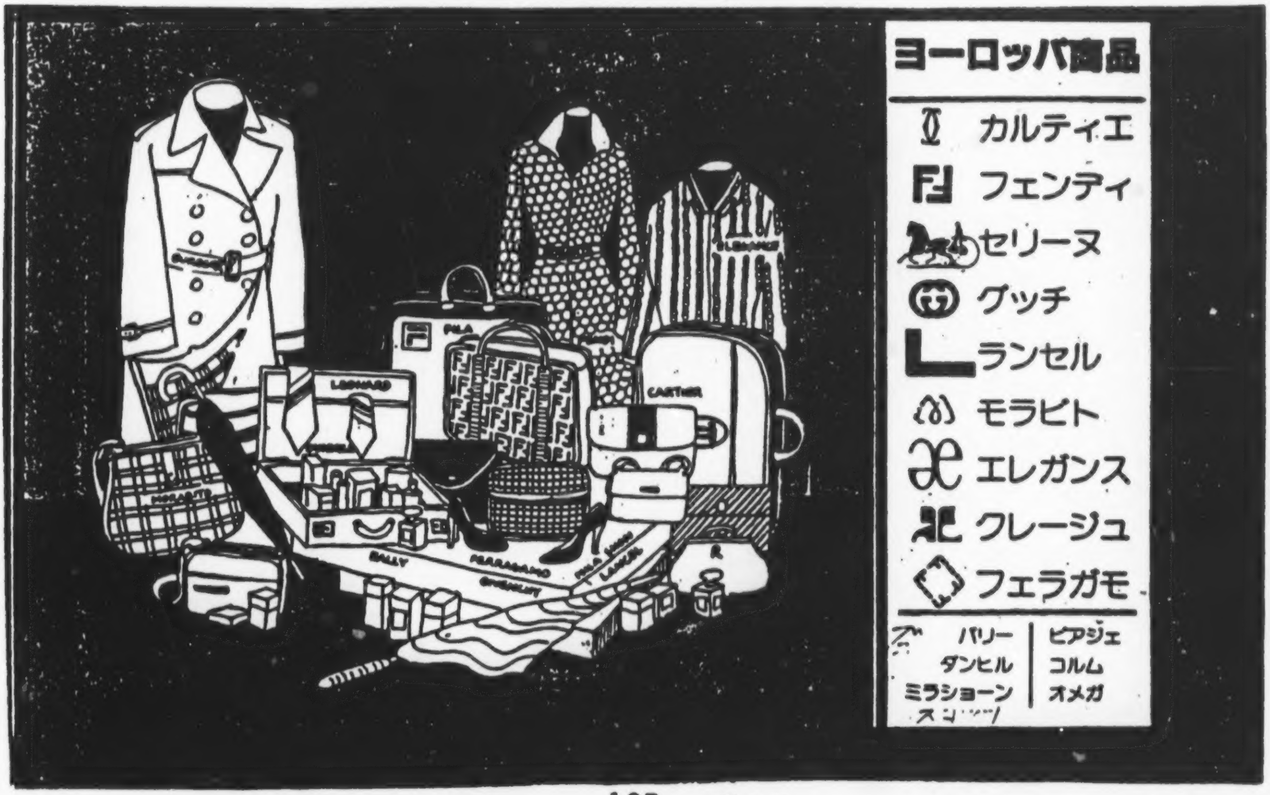
A customer asks about the Hawaii state sales tax. The clerk explains that the state adds 4 percent to the price of all merchandise in the form of a tax and this money goes to the state for various purposes.

5.7.2 COMMUNICATION TASK

1. Name Brand Items

As a salesperson, you should be as knowledgeable as possible concerning products and product lines. The illustration below shows name brand products. Your task will be to visit a specialty shop or a department store which carries name brand articles. Decide on either a category of items or a particular name brand. Then make note of the following:

1. other name brands with the same product line
2. describe the logo: shape, color, design
3. location or imprinting of the logo on the product
4. price
5. inquire about quality

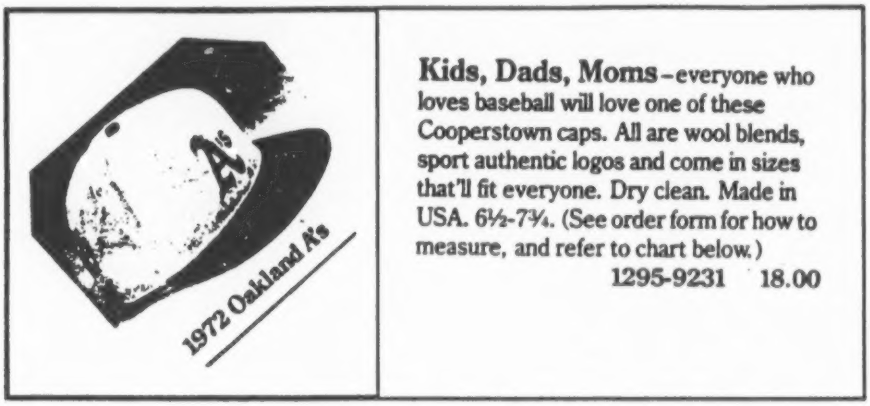

ヨーロッパ商品
カルティエ
フェンディ
セリーヌ
グッチ
ランセル
モラビト
エレガンス
クレージュ
フェラガモ
バリー
ダンヒル
ミラショーン
ピアジェ
コルム
オメガ
FILA
LEONARD
CARTIER
BALLY
FERRAGAMO
GIVENCHY

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

2. GAME: "Guess What I Bought"

Using a shopping catalogue, examine the articles being sold. Choose an item, cut-out the picture of the item, include the cost and paste the picture on the index cards provided. Describe the item in Japanese.

GAME:


A's
1972 Oakland A's

Kids, Dads, Moms–everyone who loves baseball will love one of these Cooperstown caps. All are wool blends, sport authentic logos and come in sizes that'll fit everyone. Dry clean. Made in USA. 6½-7¾. (See order form for how to measure, and refer to chart below.)
1295-9231 18.00

1. Each student will place their "item picture" card together.
2. All "item picture" cards will be grouped and placed on the bulletin board by categories (for example: leather goods, men's clothing, etc.)
3. One student will be chosen as the salesperson.
4. One student will be chosen as the customer. The customer will read the description of the "item picture"card he/she has made.
5. The salesperson must find the correct article. If the salesperson is not able to find the correct "item picture" card, he/she must ask for assistance from another student who then replaces the first student as salesperson.
6. If the salesperson is able to recognize the "item picture" card,
   ---he/she receives the "item picture" card
   ---he/she becomes the next customer
7. All students will participate in role changes as the game progresses until all cards are distributed
8. The winner is the student with the most "item picture" cards

3. "Where is it located?"

Prepare two dialogues to complete your role as a customer and as a salesperson.
Refer to the department store directory on the following page.
The directories are not the same. (red/blue)
Your inquiry as a customer will deal with locating items not available on your directory.
Students must be paired by the color of the directory..."Red directory" and "Blue directory"

Dialogue for Customer:
Let's pretend that you are a customer and would like to locate a specific item. You will be approaching the salesperson for assistance.
Dialogue for Salesperson:
Let's pretend that you are a salesperson and must assist a customer in locating a particular item in the store. Be able to describe the location of the item by studying the directory and preparing a text for this situation.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE STORE

BAKERY
BEAUTY SALON
BOOKS
BRIDAL SALON
CANDY
CASHIER
CHILDREN'S ACCESSORIES
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
CHILDREN'S HAWAIIAN WEAR
CHILDREN'S SHOES
CHILDREN'S SPORTWEAR
COSMETICS/FRAGRANCES
DESIGNER SALON FOR WOMEN
DRESSES
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
GIFT WRAPPING SERVICE
GOURMET FOODS
HANDBAGS
HOSIERY
HOUSEWARES - APPLIANCES
HOUSEWARES - BEDDING & BATH
HOUSEWARES - CHINA & CRYSTALS
HOUSEWARES - DECORATIVE ACCESSORIES
HOUSEWARES - ELECTRONICS
HOUSEWARES - HOME & PERSONAL ACCESSORIES
HOUSEWARES - POLYNESIAN GIFTS
HOUSEWARES - SILVER
HOUSEWARES - TABLE LINENS
INFANTS - CLOTHING
INFANTS - LAYETTE & FURNITURE
INFORMATION

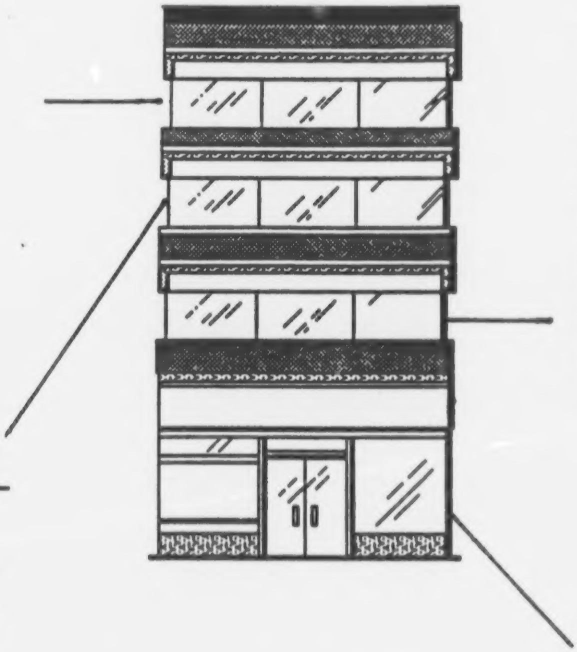
JEWELRY
JUNIORS - DRESSES
JUNIORS - CONTEMPORARY DESIGNERS
JUNIORS - SPORTSWEAR
LINGERIE
LUGGAGE
MEN'S - ACCESSORIES
MEN'S - DESIGNER FASHIONS
MEN'S - HAIR SALON
MEN'S - POLYNESIAN SPORTSWEAR
MEN'S - SHOES
MEN'S - SUITS & SPORTSCOATS
MEN'S - SPORTSWEAR
MEN'S - TOILETRIES
POLYNESIAN DRESSES & SPORTSWEAR
RESTAURANTS
RESTROOMS
SLEEPWEAR
SPORTSWEAR FOR WOMEN - DESIGNER
SPORTSWEAR FOR WOMEN - PETITES
SPORTWEAR FOR WOMEN - CONTEMPORARY
SPORTSWEAR FOR WOMEN - TRADITIONAL
STATIONERY
SWIMWEAR
TEENS
TOYS
TRAVEL CENTER
WILL CALL
WOMEN'S SHOES
YOUNG MEN'S - SPORTSWEAR

DEPARTMENT STORE: DIRECTORY (KEY)

4TH FLOOR(4階)

BAKERY
BOOKS
BRIDAL REGISTRY
CANDY
CASHIER'S OFFICE
GAZEBO RESTAURANT
GIFT WRAP SERVICES
GOURMET
HOUSEWARES
- Appliances
- Bedding & Bath
- China & Crystal
- Decorative Accessories & Gifts
- Electronics Plus
- Home & Personal Accessories
- Polynesian Gifts
- Silver
- Table Linens

LUGGAGE
REST ROOMS,
MEN'S & LADIES'
STATIONERY
TRAVEL CENTER
WILL CALL



2ND FLOOR(2階)

COSMETICS/FRAGRANCES
JUNIORS
- Dresses
- Esprit Shop
- Sportswear

HANDBAGS
HOSIERY
INFORMATION BOOTH
JEWELRY
- Fashion Jewelry & Watches
- Fine Jewelry & Watches
- Hawaiian Jewelry

LINGERIE
POLYNESIAN DRESSES
& SPORTSWEAR
REST ROOM, LADIES'
SLEEPWEAR
WOMEN'S SHOES

3RD FLOOR(3階)

BEAUTY SALON
BRIDAL SALON
CREST ROOM DESIGNER SALON
DRESSES
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
GARDEN COURT RESTAURANT
SPORTSWEAR
- Contemporary
- Liz Claiborne
- New Signatures
- Petites
- Traditional
- DKNY
- Viewpoint

REST ROOMS,
MEN'S & LADIES'
SWIMWEAR

1ST FLOOR(1階)

HACKFELD'S RESTAURANT
INFANTS & CHILDREN
- Infants' Clothing, Layette & Furniture
- Children's Clothing, Sportswear, Accessories & Hawaiian Wear
- Shoes
- Teens

MEN'S
- Furnishings & Accessories
- Hair Salon
- Polo Shop
- Polynesian Sportswear
- Shoes
- Suits & Sportcoats
- Sportswear
- Toiletries

REST ROOMS,
MEN'S & LADIES'
SHOE SHINE
TOYS
YOUNG MEN'S, SPORTSWEAR

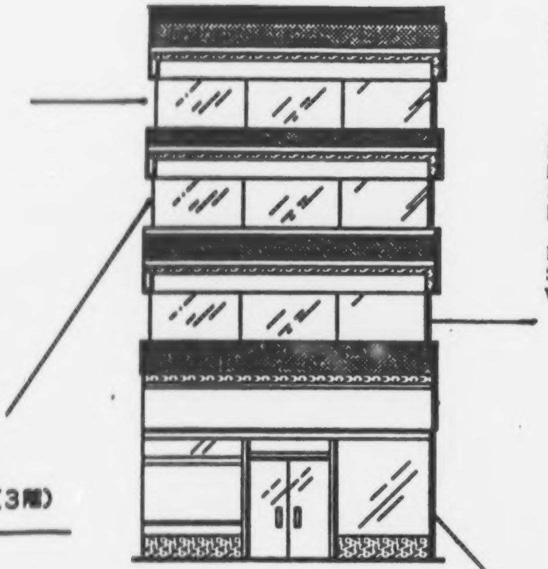
DEPARTMENT STORE - DIRECTORY

RED

4TH FLOOR(4階)

GAZEBO RESTAURANT
GIFT WRAP SERVICES
GOURMET
HOUSEWARES
- Appliances
- Bedding & Bath
- China & Crystal
- Decorative Accessories & Gifts
- Electronics Plus..
- Home & Personal Accessories
- Polynesian Gifts
- Silver
- Table Linens

LUGGAGE
REST ROOMS,
MEN'S & LADIES'
STATIONERY
TRAVEL CENTER
WILL CALL



2ND FLOOR(2階)

COSMETICS/FRAGRANCES
JUNIORS
- Dresses
- Esprit Shop
- Sportswear

HANDBAGS
HOSIERY
INFORMATION BOOTH
LINGERIE
POLYNESIAN DRESSES
& SPORTSWEAR
REST ROOM, LADIES'
SLEEPWEAR
WOMEN'S SHOES

3RD FLOOR(3階)

BEAUTY SALON
BRIDAL SALON
CREST ROOM DESIGNER SALON
DRESSES
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
GARDEN COURT RESTAURANT
SPORTSWEAR
- Contemporary
- Liz Claiborne
- New Signatures
- Petites
- Traditional
- DKNY
- Viewpoint

1ST FLOOR(1階)

HACKFELD'S RESTAURANT
INFANTS & CHILDREN
- Infants' Clothing, Layette & Furniture

MEN'S
- Furnishings & Accessories
- Hair Salon
- Polo Shop
- Polynesian Sportswear
- Shoes
- Suits & Sportcoats
- Sportswear
- Toiletries

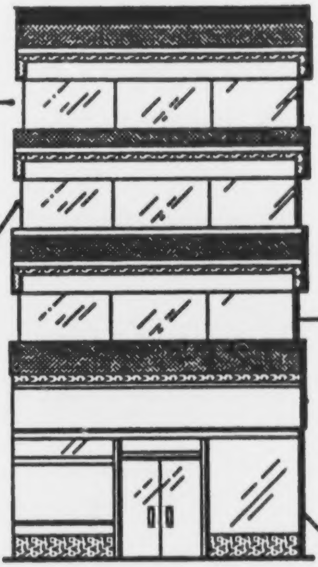
REST ROOMS,
MEN'S & LADIES'
SHOE SHINE
TOYS
YOUNG MEN'S, SPORTSWEAR

DEPARTMENT STORE - DIRECTORY

BLUE

4TH FLOOR(4階)

BAKERY
BOOKS
BRIDAL REGISTRY
CANDY
CASHIER'S OFFICE
GAZEBO RESTAURANT
GIFT WRAP SERVICES
REST ROOMS,
MEN'S & LADIES'
STATIONERY
TRAVEL CENTER
WILL CALL



2ND FLOOR(2階)

HOSIERY
INFORMATION BOOTH
JEWELRY
- Fashion Jewelry & Watches
- Fine Jewelry & Watches
- Hawaiian Jewelry

LINGERIE
POLYNESIAN DRESSES
& SPORTSWEAR
REST ROOM, LADIES'
SLEEPWEAR
WOMEN'S SHOES

3RD FLOOR(3階)

DRESSES
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
GARDEN COURT RESTAURANT
SPORTSWEAR
- Contemporary
- Liz Claiborne
- New Signatures
- Petites
- Traditional
- DKNY
- Viewpoint

REST ROOMS,
MEN'S & LADIES'
SWIMWEAR

1ST FLOOR(1階)

HACKFELD'S RESTAURANT
INFANTS & CHILDREN
- Infants' Clothing, Layette & Furniture
- Children's Clothing, Sportswear, Accessories & Hawaiian Wear
- Shoes
- Teens

SHOE SHINE
TOYS
YOUNG MEN'S, SPORTSWEAR

5.8 CULTURE NOTES

5.8.1 GIFTS

Statistics indicate that Japanese visitors to Hawaii spend an average of $77.48 per day to purchase gifts and souvenirs compared with $9.41 for visitors from the Mainland . (Hawaii Visitors Bureau, June 1991) One of the reasons for this is the Japanese practice of "おせんべつ" - giving friends or relatives a gift when they leave for a trip, especially for those couples on honeymoon trips or for those on their first trip abroad. This gift--which is always in the form of money--places an obligation on the traveler to return with appropriate souvenirs. Thus shopping is a very important concern for the Japanese tourist.

Usually the Japanese tourist wants to have his gift wrapped before he presents it. To the Japanese the exterior appearance (wrapping) adds value to the gift itself. Thus the gift-wrapping service takes on an added importance at department stores and souvenir shops catering to the Japanese tourists. This is especially true since Japanese are accustomed to having such service available in Japan.

One other point should be made about gift-giving. Japanese usually do not want to bring back gifts that are made in Japan, Taiwan, or Hong Kong, because they place a high value on products made in the locality of their visit. Thus stores and shops should probably suggest as gifts, items which are made in Hawaii.

The spending tendencies of visitors to Hawaii, including the Japanese, are described in the following article by the Honolulu Star Bulletin dated June 26, 1991.

Westbound visitors increase spending on trips to Hawaii

By Russ Lynch
Star-Bulletin

Westbound visitors to Hawaii, most of whom are from Hawaii's traditional mainland tourism markets, spent more while they were in the islands last year than they did in the past, according a new Hawaii Visitors Bureau report on visitor spending.

They spent an average of $136 per person per day on such things as hotel rooms, land tours, interisland air fares, meals and other local goods and services.

That was an increase of 8 percent from 1989, according to Joe Collins, HVB vice president and market research director, and his staff who prepared the report.

For this year's report the HVB used a new method of calculating Japanese spending and said that the more accurate system shows that Japanese travelers to Hawaii spend much less than had previously been estimated.

Based on daily diaries, in which the visitors made notes every time they spent money, the HVB found that the actual spending per day by a Japanese visitor in 1990 was $294.

The researchers used that information to revise the 1989 estimate, which had been $589 per person per day, and recalculated it to $323.

The Japanese still widely outspent every other nationality.

Direct visitor spending in Hawaii last year, by both westbound and eastbound visitors, totaled $9.4 billion, a 7.1 percent increase over revised 1989 figures, the HVB said.

Visitors staying longer spent less per day. The average westbound traveler here less than a week spent $151 a day, while the average visitor who stayed from a week to 12 days spent $131 a day.

Japanese spending was higher on Oahu, $297 a day, than on the other islands, $241 a day.

Japanese honeymooners outspent non-honeymooners, at $418 per person per day, compared to $275 per person per day. Much of the difference went into gifts and souvenirs.

Lodging costs took a big share of the spending of most classes of visitors. For Americans from the mainland, accommodations cost an average of about $58 a day, about 42 percent of their total spending.

Room rates increased 6 percent, and the percentage of visitors using paid accommodations remained the same as in 1989, but total spending on accommodations rose 10 percent. The HVB's conclusion was that visitors chose higher-priced rooms.

Who spends what?

Japanese visitors out-spend mainland visitors in every category except transportation, where spending levels are about even.

Expenditure type	Amount spent Mainland visitors	 Japanese visitors
Restaurants	**$20.62**	**$25.[illegible]**
Dinner shows	$2.14	$4.23
Night clubs	**$3.03**	**$2.[illegible]**
Groceries	$3.11	$8.[illegible]
Total food & beverage	**$28.90**	**$41.[illegible]**
Attractions	$6.21	$6.97
Other entertainment	**$2.65**	**$9.08**
Total entertainment	$8.86	$16.05
Ground transportation	**$0.97**	**$1.7[illegible]**
U-drive cars	$6.48	$2.76
Interisland travel	**$3.90**	**$4.7[illegible]**
Sightseeing tours	$3.72	$5.03
Total transportation	**$14.07**	**$14.2[illegible]**
Clothing	$8.74	$27.98
Gifts & souvenirs	**$9.41**	**$77.48**
All other expenditures*	$6.42	$13.72
Lodging	**$57.76**	**$73.77**
Adjustment factor amount**	$2.14	$3.83
Unaccounted expenditures***	**$0.00**	**$25.20**
Grand total	$136.30	$294.04

* All other expenditures include miscellaneous items.

** A per-day estimate made by each visitor concerning the dollar amount that he or she may have neglected to inlude in the listed categories.

*** Unaccounted expenditures is an amount left over that does not fall into any predetermined category.

Source: Hawaii Visitors Bureau

Star-Bulletin

The Japanese far outspent the Americans in some categories. While their spending on accommodations averaged about $16 higher, the biggest difference lay in what they spent to buy gifts and souvenirs and clothing.

The average Japanese visitor spent more than $77 a day on gifts and souvenirs, compared to the average American's less than $10. The Japanese spent more than four times as much as the Americans on clothing.

The study showed that Japanese visitors who brought children spent an average of $192 per person per day, compared to $319 by those without children.

Honolulu Star Bulletin, Wednesday, June 26, 1991, p.D-4.

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5.8.2 CHANGE

There is a difference in the way change is made in Japan and the United States. Thus it is important to know the difference because Japanese tourists may not be familiar with the American system. In the United States, if you buy a $7.75 item and pay for it with a $10.00 bill, the clerk will count out your change as he gives it to you. Then he'll hand the change directly to the customer.

In Japan, the custom is for the clerk to say "your change is $2.25" without going through the process of counting up to ten dollars. In addition, the Japanese clerk generally places any change in a small tray and places the tray in front of you along with the copy of your receipt.

5.8.3 JAPANESE AESTHETICS

Japanese aesthetic taste has many roots: Shintoism, Zen Buddhism, and the West. The influence of Shintoism lies in the appreciation of the natural elements and hues. Zen Buddhism contributes the philosophy of minimalism and simplicity. The West contributes its dynamism. All these elements define Japanese "taste." To illustrate, the Japanese would prefer a hand-carved wooden bowl with natural stain to a plastic bowl with bright colored flowers painted on the outside.

When the Japanese go shopping, they seek out the comfortable, natural hues in clothing. This contrasts sharply with the bright colors which are reflected in Hawaiian designs on clothing. With the Japanese taste in mind, shopkeepers should inquire as to the purpose of the gift. If the gift is for the individual shopper, then a less colorful print would be desirable. If the gift is for a friend, the "dynamism" of Western influence would allow the Japanese visitor to purchase the brighter design. The Japanese visitor could justify his purchase by claiming that it is the "latest" from the West when he arrives home.

2.0

5.8.4 SIZES

The system of marking size is different in the United States and Japan so Japanese tourists may need special help in finding the correct size, especially when it comes to shoes, dresses, shirts, trousers. A store that has a chart converting the Japanese system to the American will be performing a service to its Japanese customers. If such a chart is not available, salespersons should keep in mind that the Japan uses the metric system.

The formula for conversion: 2.54 cm = 1 inch

WOMEN										
Blouse, Sweater	J	M	ML	L	LL					
	A	34	36	38	40					
Dress	J	7	9	11	13	15				
	A	8	10	12	14	16				
Hosiery	J	20¼	21½	22¾	24	25¼	26½			
	A	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½			
Shoes	J	22	23	24	25	26				
	A	4½	5½	6½	7½	8½				
Ring	J	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	A	3½	4	4½	5	5½	-	6	6½	7
MEN										
Sport Shirts	J	S	M	L	LL	LLL				
	A	XS	S	M	L	XL				
Dress Shirts	J	36	37	38	39	40	41	42		
	A	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17		
Socks	J	23	24½	25½	26¼	28	29¼			
	A	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½			
Shoes	J	24	24½	25	25½	26	27			
	A	6	6½	7-7½	8	8½	9-9½			

5.8.5 BRAND- NAME MERCHANDISE OR "BURANDO"

Besides the use of the Japanese language, the Japanese traveler in Hawaii is quite conspicuous. They often carry or wear "name brand" products and shop in exclusive boutiques specializing in European articles. Unlike travelers from other countries or the United States, the Japanese as a group seek out and purchase name brand articles.

To simply call the Japanese class conscious does not fully describe the psyche behind the purchasing of "name-brand articles." In modern times, as the price of land and homes in Japan has risen out of the grasp of the "middle class," the Japanese have sought alternate symbols of success and focus of their discretionary income. Name-brand products, which are expensive, fill the gap for the Japanese. The Japanese believe that name brand goods represent fine quality. Ownership of fine quality items reflects on the owner himself, his taste, and his status.

Although Japan produces fine quality goods, this fixation for products from other countries may have arisen from successive periods of isolation the latest of which occurred during the Tokugawa shogunate (17th - 19th centuries). During the closure of Japan of the Tokugawa shogunate, only limited number of foreign goods entered the country through the port of Dejima . At that time foreign goods were highly prized for its novelty and innovation, as well as rarity and price. In Japan's history, the Japanese have looked toward other countries for inspiration and thereby placed a value on foreign goods. In modern society, this characteristic is reflected in the purchasing of foreign goods by the Japanese.

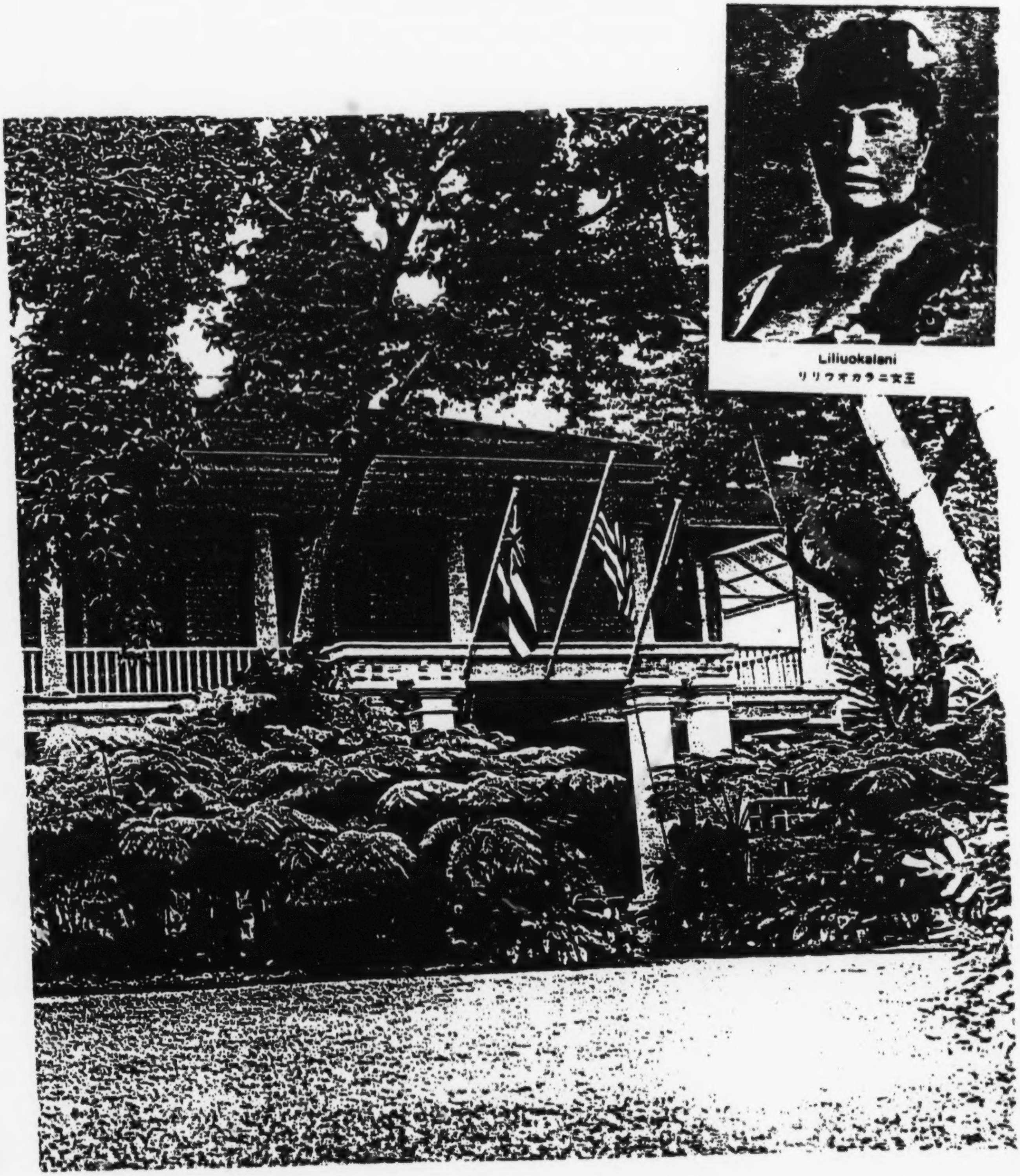
5.8.6 GIFT WRAPPING

Gift wrapping in Japan is an important aspect of the gift-giving ritual. As the gift establishes bonds between individuals and groups, the appearance of the gift sets the tone for the interaction. The appearance reflects the care and concern of the gift-giver in the choice of the gift. The Japanese would subscribe to the American phrase, "it's the thought that counts" because the gift would not necessarily have to be expensive; however, the Japanese would insist that the appearance match the "import" and the "thought" behind the gift.

This concept of gift wrapping in Japan is further translated in the business community as a reflection of pride in the establishment itself and its wares. Department stores in Japan take care in the selection of their wrapping paper in order to project the appropriate image. Each item purchased is carefully and automatically wrapped for the customers. By gift wrapping, the store indicates pride in itself and its merchandise.

In America, gift wrapping is perceived as a special service which does not reflect on the merchandise or the establishment. In order to bridge this culture gap, personnel dealing with the Japanese tourist should provide extra care in the "packaging" of purchases or automatically provide boxes and ribbons.

6.1.1 WASHINGTON PLACE



Liliuokalani
リリウオカラニ女王

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6.1.2 WASHINGTON PLACE - PRE-ACTIVITY

Discuss your experience with and knowledge about Washington Place. Share the information in a class discussion.

1. What is Washington Place?
2. Where is Washington Place located?
3. Who is the governor of the State of Hawaii
4. What is the term of office for the resident of Washington Place?
5. What was contribution to Hawaiian history of Mrs. Jean Ariyoshi ?

6.1.3 WASHINGTON PLACE

ワシントン　プレース

しゅうちじ　かんてい　げんざい　ちじ
ワシントン　プレイスはハワイ州知事の官邸です。現在の知事もそこに
す　　　　　　　　　　　がい　　　がわ　　　　　　　　　　しゅうせいちょう
住んでいます。　ベレタニア街の山手側にあって、海手側には 州政庁
た
が　建っています。

かん　ほうえき
ワシントン　プレースは　１８４６年、中国　ハワイ間の貿易を
せんちょう してい　　た　　　　　　　　のち
していたドミニス船長が私邸として建てたものです。　後に
せんちょう むすこ　　　　　じょおう
ドミニス船長の息子がリリオカラニ女王と　けっこんして、ここに
す
住みました。　でも　リリオカラニ女王はかくめい　せいふから
じょおう
ついほうされ、１９１７年に女王はこのワシントン　プレースで
じょおう　　おうちょう　　　おうい
なくなりました。　リリオカラニ女王はハワイ王朝のさいごの王位に
かな　れきし　きろく　　　　じょおう　　おんがく
ついて, 悲しい歴史を記録しました。 女王はとくに音楽がすきで女王が
しよう　　　　　　　　　　　　ほぞん
使用された　ピアノやギターもそのまま保存されています。
ゆうめい　　うた　　　　　じょおう　さっきょく
有名なハワイの歌、アロハ　オエは女王の作曲の一つで、日本でも

よくうたわれています。

6.1.4 VOCABULARY

ハワイしゅう	ハワイ州	Hawaii State
ちじ	知事	governor
かんてい	官邸	official residence
げんざい	現在	presently
いっか	一家	family
がい	街	street
しゅうせいちょう	州政庁	state capitol
ぼうえき	貿易	trade
せんちょう	船長	captain
してい	私邸	one's private residence,home
じょおう	女王	queen
おうちょう	王朝	dynasty, monarchy
かなしい	悲しい	sad
さいご	最後	last, final
おうい	王位	crown, throne
かくめい	革命	revolution
せいふ	政府	government
ついほうされる		to be expelled,exiled, removed from office
ついほう		expulsion, banishment
なくなる		to pass away, to die
ほぞんされている	保存されている	to be (well) preserved
ほぞんする	保存する	to preserve
そのまま		intact, as is
さっきょく	作曲	musical composition

6.1.5 WASHINGTON PLACE - COMPREHENSION

After completing the reading on Washington Place, provide answers for the following questions in English and in Japanese.

1. Where is Washington Place?
2. Who built Washington Place?
3. Who was the last royal resident of Washington Place?
4. What is the name of the last monarch's musical legacy?

6.1.6 WASHINGTON PLACE - POST-ACTIVITY

1. The moving chorus to Aloha Oe is sung on many occasions in Hawaii. What occasions are appropriate? Let's sing the chorus together now. (See appendix for complete song)

Aloha oe, aloha oe,
Aloha oe, aloha oe,
Eke o naona noho I ka lipo,
My charming one who dwells among the bowers
One fond embrace,
One fond embrace,
Ahoii a e au,
Before I now depart,
Until we meet again.
Until we meet again.

6.2.1 SEALIFE PARK

シーライフ・パークの鯨の入り江

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6.2.2 SEALIFE PARK- PRE-ACTIVITY

One of Oahu's popular visitor sites is Sealife Park. Discuss aspects of the park from your memory of your visit there.

1. Have you ever been to SeaLife Park?
2. How far is SeaLife Park from Waikiki? Can you take a bus?
3. What makes SeaLife Park a special place to visit?
4. Do they have a restaurant and shops?
5. Is there an admission fee?
6. What are the hours of operation?

6.2.3　SEALIFE PARK

シーライフ　パーク

ガイドの説明（せつめい）：

シーライフ　パークへようこそいっらしゃいました。この海洋公園（かいようこうえん）で２０００以上（いじょう）の魚（さかな）がかんさつでます。この大（おお）きい水族館（すいぞくかん）は深（ふか）さが6メートルあります。 色（いろ）あざやかな熱帯魚（ねったいぎょ）もいます。かめやさめも見ることができます。この公園（こうえん）の人気（にんき）の中心（ちゅうしん）はくじらの曲芸（きょくげい）です。 くじらの入（い）り江（え）と言われる池でくじらが　色々（いろいろ）な芸（げい）を見（み）せます。 ポリネシア美人（びじん）のリードでくじらがカヌーをひっぱったり、レイをかけてもらったりします。"くじらのいりえ"のとなりはオーシャン　サイエンス　シアターです。 そこではいるかがショーをします。 いるかは知能（ちのう）が高（たか）いといわれていますがそれをしょうめいするような芸（げい）を見（み）せてくれます。

6.2.4 VOCABULARY

かいよう	海洋	marine
こうえん	公園	park
いじょう	以上	more than, over
かんさつできる	観察出来る	to be able to observe
すいぞくかん	水族館	aquarium
ふかさ	深さ	depth
いろあざかな	色あざかな	brightly colored fish
ねったいぎょ	熱帯魚	tropical fish
かめ	亀	turtle
さめ	鮫	shark
ちゅうしん	中心	center
くじら	鯨	whale
きょくげい	曲芸	acrobatic stunts
いりえ	入り江	cove
げい	芸	performance,tricks
びじん	美人	beautiful person
ひっぱる		to pull
いるか	海豚	dolphin, porpoise
ちのう	知能	intellect, intelligence
しょうめいする	証明する	to show, to demonstrate

6.2.5 SEALIFE PARK - COMPREHENSION

After completing the reading of this selection, answer the following questions in Japanese and in English.

1. How many fishes are featured at Sealife Park?
2. How many varieties of fishes are available for viewing?
3. What are the main attractions of Sealife Park?
4. Describe the performance of the whales.
5. Provide one characteristic which describes the porpoise.

6.2.6 SEALIFE PARK - POST- ACTIVITY

You have just visited SeaLife Park, you are very excited about seeing the special attractions there. You wish to tell other members of your group about your experience in Japanese.

6.3.1 PARADISE PARK

Spotlight
On Sightseeing

3737 Manoa Road, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
Open Daily 9:30 a.m. – 5:30 p.m.
For more information, call (808) 988-2141

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6.3.2 PARADISE PARK - PRE-ACTIVITY

Have you ever visited Paradise Park? Share your information with the class. Be sure to include the following information.

1. Where is Paradise Park located?
2. How far from Waikiki is Paradise Park?
3. What attractions would you be looking forward to seeing at Paradise Park?
4. Would this be a good place for children? adults? Why?
5. What are the hours of operation?

6.3.3 PARADISE PARK

パラダイス　パーク

パラダイス　パークはマノアのおくにあります。　そこは鳥（とり）の公園で有名です。　マノアとはハワイ語で "虹（にじ）の谷（たに）" と言う意味（いみ）です。そこは雨が多（おお）く、緑（みどり）の山々にかかる虹（にじ）はとくに美（うつく）しいと言（い）われています。

パラダイス　パークは色々（いろいろ）な植物（しょくぶつ）がしげり、珍（めずら）しい鳥がたくさんいます。　フラミンゴの池（いけ）や、花園（かえん）、劇場（げきじょう）、レストランなどの設備（せつび）もあって、家族（かぞく）で楽（たの）しめる所（ところ）です。　マカーやコカチューや虹（にじ）のパラットやフラミンゴその他（ほか）の珍（めずら）しい鳥がいます. パラットとコカチューのショーは　なかなか人気（にんき）があります。　鳥が自転車（じてんしゃ）に乗（の）ったり、ロープを渡（わた）ったりします。ショーは一日数回（すうかい）あります。
ごらんになりたい方（かた）はパンフレットで時間をしらべてください。
シーライフ　パークが魚（さかな）や海豚（いるか）の公園と言われているように、

パラダイス　パークは鳥の公園と言われています。

6.3.4 VOCABULARY

~のおくに	～の奥に	in the heart of --
いみ	意味	meaning
にじ	虹	rainbow
たに	谷	valley
～にかかる		form over
しょくぶつ	植物	plants
しげる		to grow luxuriantly
みられる	見られる	to be able to be seen
いけ	池	pond
かえん	花園	flower garden
げきじょう	劇場	theater
せつび	設備	facility
にんき	人気	popularity,interest
マカー		macaw
コカチュー		cockatoo
パラット		parrot
じてんしゃ	自転車	bicycle
いるか	海豚	dolphin, porpoise

6.3.5 PARADISE PARK - COMPREHENSION

Based on the description of Paradise Park, what information can you provide to a friend who is interested in visiting the park. Please provide your response in five sentences in English and in Japanese.

6.3.6 PARADISE PARK - POST-ACTIVITY

After your visit to Paradise Park , provide a description of the park in English and in Japanese. Please include the following information.

1. Describe the physical environments of Manoa. How is Manoa an appropriate location for Paradise Park?
2. What facilities are on the site at Paradise Park?
3. What is Paradise Park's main attraction aside from the plants?
4. Describe the entertainment, besides the Bird Show, available at Paradise Park.

Appendix

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
A		
ageru	to give, to raise	5
aisukuriimu	ice cream	4
aka	red	5
aku	to be availalbe, to be open	4
amerikasei	American made	5
annai	guide	2
annai gakari	hostess	4
annai suru	to guide	2
annaijo	information	3
ao	blue	5
appuru pai	apple pie	4
aputaizaa	appetizer	4
arakaruto	ala carte	4
aroha shatsu	aloha shirt	5
B		
baa	bar	3
baagen seeru	bargain sale	5
bageji kaato	baggage cart	2
baikingu	buffet	3
baikingu sutairu	buffet style	4
~ban	counter for nights	3
bangoo	number	3
basu	bus	2
bataa	butter	4
beddo	bed	3
berubooi	bell boy	3
betsubetsu	separate	4
bifuteki	beef steak	4
biifu shichuu	beef stew	4
bijin	beautiful person	6

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
booeki	trade	6
booshi	cap, hat, bonnet	5
burausu	blouse	5
buruu hawai	Blue Hawaii	4
buruuberi pai	blueberry pie	4
butaniku	pork	4
C		
chaaji	charge to	4
chaataa	charter	2
chairo	brown	5
chichi	ChiChi	4
chiizu	cheese	4
chiji	governor	6
chikin	chicken	4
chinoo	intelligence, intellect	6
chippu	tip	3
chooshoku	breakfast	4
chuu	medium size	5
chuumon	order	4
chuushin	center	6
chuushoku	lunch	4
chuuyaki	medium (doneness)	4
D		
daburu	room with a kingsize bed	3
dai	large size	5
daitai	generally	5
deguchi	exit	3
demukae	a reception, greeting	2
dengon	message	3
deru	to depart	2
dezaato	dessert	4
doresshingu	dressing for salad	4
doresu	dress	5

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
E		
eapooto robii	airport lobby	2
ebinokakuteru	shrimp cocktail	4
eijento	agent	2
erebeetaa	elevator	3
esukaraataa	escalator	3
F		
fasshon	fashion	5
fuirumu	film	5
fukasa	depth	6
fuooku	fork	4
furenchi	French dressing	4
furo	bath	3
furoba	bathroom	3
furonto	front desk	3
furuutsu	fruits	4
futsuuyaki	medium (doneness)	4
G		
gai	street	6
gaido	guide	3
gei	performance, tricks	6
geito	gate	2
gekijoo	theater	6
genkin	cash	3
genzai	presently	6
~gooshitsu	counter for room number	3
guaba shaabetto	guava sherbert	4
gurasu	glass cup	4
gyuunyuu	milk	4
H		
hade	bright,showy	5
haha	mother	2
haiiro	grey	5

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
haitte imasu	included	4
hakobu	to carry	2
~haku	counter for night's lodgings	3
haku	to wear (shoes, trousers)	5
hambaaga	hamburger	4
hambaagu	hamburger	4
hameru	to wear (gloves, rings)	5
hamu	ham	4
handobaggu	handbag	5
hankachi	handkerchief	5
harau	to pay	3
hatsu	departure	2
hawaishuu	Hawaii State	6
hawaishuuzei	Hawaii State tax	4
heya	room	3
hidarino hoo	left side	3
hikooki	airplane	2
hipparu	to pull	6
hiroi	wide, spacious	2
hirugohan	lunch	4
hoken	insurance	2
hooseki	jewelry	5
hoteru	hotel	3
hozon suru	to preserve	6
hozonsarete iru	to be (well) preserved	6
I		
ijoo	more than, over	6
ike	pond	6
ikka	family	6
imi	meaning	6
infomeishon	information	3
insutanto	instant	4
ippan shoohizei	general excise tax	5

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
ippinryoori	ala carte	4
ireru	to enter, to put in	2
irie	cove	6
iriguchi	entrance	3
iro	color	5
iroazakana	brightly colored fish	6
iroiro	various, many kinds	5
iruka	dolphin	6
issho	together	4
J		
jagaimo	potato	4
jamu	jam	4
jibun	oneself, self, myself	2
jierii	jelly	4
jimi	subdued colors, conservative	5
jitensha	bicycle	6
jooo	queen	6
juusu	juice	4
K		
kaban	briefcase	5
kaburu	to wear (hats, helmets)	5
kaen	flower garden	6
kafuteria	cafeteria	4
kagi	key	3
~kai	counter for floors, stories	3
kaikei kauntaa	cashier's counter	4
kaiyoo	marine	6
kakeru	to wear (eye glasses)	5
kakeru	to sit, to hang	4
kakuin	confirmation	2
kakumei	revolution	6
kakuteru	cocktail	4
kame	turtle	6

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
kanashii	sad	6
kani	crab	4
kanjoo	bill	3
kankoo	sightseeing	2
kankoobasu	sightseeing tour bus	2
kankoodan	tour group member	2
kankoodanin	tour group member	2
kansatsu dekiru	to be able to observe	6
kantei	official residence	6
karashi	mustard	4
kasen	synthetic material	5
kauntaa	counter	4
kechappu	catsup, ketchup	4
keisan suru	to calculate	5
keishoku	snack	4
kekkon suru	to marry	2
keshiki	scenery	2
kiiro	yellow	5
kiji	fabric, material	5
kio tsukeru	to watch out, to take care	2
kippu	ticket	2
kiru	to wear (clothes)	5
kissaten	coffee shop	4
~ko	counter for pieces	3
kokachuu	cockatoo	6
kokorozuke	tip	3
kokuseisen	International line	2
konbiifu	corned beef	4
konde iru	to be crowded	2
konfameeshon	confirmation	2
koocha	black tea	4
kooen	park	6
koohii shoppu	coffee chop	4

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
kookei	total	5
koosui	perfume	5
koshoo	pepper	4
kotozute	message, verbal message	3
kudamono	fruits	4
kujira	whale	6
kurejitto kaado	credit card	3
kuro	black	5
kutsu	shoes	5
kuukoo	airport	2
kuukoomachiaijo	airport lobby	2
kyafuteria	cafeteria	4
kyanseru	cancellation	2
kyasshu	cash	3
kyokugei	acrobatic stunts	6
kyuuji	waitress	4
M		
maitai	Mai Tai	4
makaa	macaw	6
maneejaa	manager	3
matsu	to wait	2
mayoneezu	mayonnaise	4
medamayaki	fried eggs (sunny-side up)	4
megane	glasses	5
menyuu	menu	3
menzeiten	duty-free shop	2
meshiagaru	to eat (polite form)	4
messeeji	message	3
midiamu	medium (doneness)	4
midori	green	5
migino hoo	right side	3
miokuri	a send-off	2
mirareru	to be able to be seen	6

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
miriku	milk	4
mise	store	3
mizu	water	4
mizugi	swimwear	5
mizuwari	scotch and water	4
momen	cotton	5
mono	things	4
mooningu kooru	wake-up call	3
motsu	to carry	2
motte kudasai	Please carry (it)	2
motte kuru	to bring here, bring with	4
moyoo	design	5
mukaeru	to meet, to greet	2
murasaki	purple	5
muumuu	muumuu (Hawaiian dress)	5
N		
nado	et cetera, and such	4
nagasa	length	5
naifu	knife	4
nakunaru	to pass away, to die	6
napukin	napkin	4
narubeku hayaku	as soon as possible	4
nedan	price, cost	5
nedan	price, cost	4
nekutai	necktie	5
nemaki	night wear, pajamas	5
neru	to sleep	2
nettaigyo	tropical fish	6
nigiyaka	cheerful, gay	2
nihonma	Japanese style room	3
nihonshiki	Japanese style	4
niji	rainbow	6
~nikakaru	form over ~	6

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
niku	meat	4
nimotsu	baggage	2
nimotsuire	baggage compartment	2
ninki	popularity, interest	6
~ninmae	counter for servings	3
~no okuni	in the heart of ~	6
nomimono	beverage	4
nomiya	bar	4
noru	to ride	2
O		
ohiya	water	4
oishii	delicious	4
okosu	to wake up	3
omachidoosama	Thank you for waiting	4
omiyage	gift	2
omiyage	souvenir, present, gift	5
omo	main	5
omou	to think	4
onajimono	same thing	4
oochoo	dynasty, monarchy	6
ooi	crown, throne	6
oozei	a large number (people)	2
oriru	to get off	2
otona	adult	5
otsumami	chaser	4
otsuri	change	4
P		
painappuru	pineapple	4
pankeeki	pancake	4
paratto	parrot	6
pasuppooto	passport	2
pootaa	porter	2
poteto	potato	4

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
R		
raamen	Chinese noodles like saimin	4
raisu	rice	4
reiboo	air conditioning	3
reji	cash register	4
renraku	contact, connection	3
renta kaa	rent-a-car	2
rimujin	limousine	2
robii	lobby	3
roomu saabisu	room service	3
rusu	absence, being away from home	3
ryokan	Japanese inn	3
ryoken	passport	2
ryokoo	travel, journey	2
ryokookogitte	travelers' checks	2
ryooshuusho	receipt	4
ryuukoo	fashion	5
S		
saigo	final, last	6
saizu	size	5
sakana	fish	4
sakkyoku	musical composition	6
same	shark	6
sando	sandwich	4
sandoitchi	sandwich	4
sandoru	sandals	5
sango	coral	5
sanpo	a walk, a stroll	3
satoo	sugar	4
sebiro	business suit	5
sebun appu	Seven-Up	4
seetaa	sweater	5

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
seifu	government	6
seiroin suteeki	sirloin steak	4
senchoo	captain	6
serufu saabisu	self-sevice	4
setsubi	facility	6
setsumei	explanation	4
shibaraku	a while	2
shigeru	to grow luxuriantly	6
shimeru	to wear around (ties, belts)	5
shinguru	single occupancy	3
shinju	pearl	5
shinkonryokoo	honeymoon	2
shio	salt	4
shiro	white	5
shitagi	underwear	5
shitei	one's private residence, home	6
shokken	meal tickets	4
shokubutsu	plants	6
shokudoo	dining room, restaurant	3
shoo	small size	5
shoomei suru	to show, to demonstrate	6
shootsu	short pants for women	5
shuuseichoo	state capitol	6
sokuseki	instant	4
sonomama	intact, as is	6
soodan	consultation	3
sooshokuhin	accessories	5
su	vinegar	4
suite iru	to be empty	2
suizokukan	aquarium	6
sukaato	skirt	5
sumu	to finish	4
sunakku	snack	4

Word	Definition	Location
supuun	spoon	4
suru	to wear (belts, earrings)	5
sutairu	style	5
suteeki	steak	4
suutsu keesu	suitcase	2
taizai suru	to stay, to visit, to stop over	3
tani	valley	6
tanoshii	enjoyable	2
teishoku	complete dinner	4
tekitoo	appropriate, suitable	5
tenimotsu	hand-carried articles	2
tiishatsu	tee shirt	5
tokubetsu	special	4
toochoku	arrival	2
toogarashi	chili pepper	4
toosuto	toast	4
toraberu	travel, journey	2
toraberu chekku	travelers' checks	2
toranku	trunk	2
torikeshi	cancellation	2
torikesu	to cancel	3
toru	to take	3
tsuihoo	expulsion, banishment	6
tsuihoo sareru	to be expelled, removed from office	6
tsuin	double occupancy	3
tsukare	fatigue	2
tsuke	charge to	4
tsutaeru	to report, to convey a message	3
tsutsumu	to wrap up	5
U		
ueitaa	waiter	4
ueitoresu	waitree	4
uisuki	whiskey	4

WA-EI DICTIONARY

Word	Definition	Location
umigawa	ocean view	3
utsukushii	beautiful	5
utsukushisa	beauty	5
W		
wafuku	traditional Japanese dress	5
wakai	young	5
waribiki	discount, reduction	5
wazawaza	to go out of one's way	2
Y		
yakiguai	doneness, how it is cooked	4
yaku	to bake, to grill	4
yamagawa	mountain view	3
yasai sarada	vegetable salad	4
yobu	to call	3
yoofuku	Western style dress	5
yooji	business	5
yooma	Western style room	3
yorokobu	enjoyment, pleasure	5
yotei	schedule	2
yoyaku	reservation	2
yudetamago	hard-boiled eggs	4
yukino	bound for	2
yureru	to shake, to tremble	2
yuushoku	dinner, supper	4
Z		
zeikan	customs	2
zeikin	tax	5
zensai	appetizer	4
zoori	sandals	5
zubon	pants, trousers	5

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Lesson 2. Airport Related Dialogue

2.2.1 (A) -Meeting the Tour Coordinator-

Mr. Brown: Are you Mr. Suzuki of the Yamaguchi Travel Agency?

Mr. Suzuki: Yes, I am.

Mr. Brown: I am Mr. Brown of Aloha Tours. How do you do?

Mr. Suzuki: Oh! Are you Mr. Brown? Glad to meet you.

Mr. Brown: The bus is waiting over there. Where is the tour group now?

Mr. Suzuki: They are in customs now. Please wait a little while. They will come out soon.

Mr. Brown: Yes. You must be tired, aren't you?

Mr. Suzuki: Not really. The airplane was crowded but the weather was nice and the ride was very smooth so everyone is feeling well.

Mr. Brown: Is that so. That's good!

Mr. Brown: Everyone, welcome to Hawaii. Please board that blue bus. Please put your large luggage in the baggage compartment in the bottom of the bus and keep only your small handbags.

2.2.2 (B) -Picking up a Friend at the Airport-

Susan: Keiko, welcome (to Hawaii). It has been a long time (since I last saw you) hasn't it?

Keiko: Yes, it has, Susan. Thank you for making a special trip to pick me up.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Susan: You must be tired aren't you?

Keiko: No, the plane was not crowded and I slept for a while, so I'm fine.

Susan: Is everyone in your family well?

Keiko: Yes, thank you. My mother sends you her best regards.

Susan: Thank you. Are these two suitcases all you have?

Keiko: Yes.

Susan: Well, I'll get my car so please wait here.

Keiko: Thank you for your trouble, Susan.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Lesson 3. Hotel Related Dialogue

3.2 DIALOGUE

3.2.1 CHECK-IN AT THE HOTEL

Front Desk: Sorry to have kept you waiting.

Guest: I'm Mr. Uchida from the Bank of Tokyo. I have a reservation.

Front Desk: Thank you very much. Please wait just a minute.

* * *

Front Desk: You are Mr. Haruo Uchida, aren't you?

Guest: Yes, that's right.

Front Desk: Your room is on the twenty-second floor; it has twin beds, and is on the ocean side; is that alright?

Guest: Yes, that's fine. How much will it be for one night?

Front Desk: It's $140. You're going to stay two nights and three days, aren't you?

Guest: Yes, that's the plan.

Front Desk: Then please sign here. This is your room key; the room number is 2212.

Guest: What time is the check-out time?

Front Desk: It's 1 p.m. The bellboy will show you to your room soon so please wait just a minute.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

3.2.2 BELLBOY APPEARS

Bellboy: May I carry your bag to your room?

Guest: Yes, please.

Bellboy: Yes, sir. The elevator is on the right side. (This way) please.

Guest: What floor is the restaurant on?

Bellboy: It's on the fifth floor. It's open until midnight. Well, this is your room. It's a bright, cool room. You can see the ocean well.

Guest: Thank you. This is just a small (tip), but please (take it).

Bellboy: Thank you for your consideration (the tip).

3.2.3 WAKE-UP CALL

Guest: Hello, please give me a morning (wake-up) call.

Operator: What time shall I wake you up?

Guest: Please wake me up at 6:30.

Operator: Yes, I understand. Please give me your name and room number.

Guest: It's Haruo Uchida in room number 2212.

* * *

Operator: Good morning. It's 6:30. It's time to wake up.

Guest: Yes, yes. Thank you very much.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

3.2.4 HOUSEKEEPING-RELATED EXPRESSIONS

Housekeeping personnel, with even just a little knowledge of Japanese, can help make a friendly atmosphere for guests and contribute to improving the image of the hotel.

1. Is it alright to clean the room now? Or shall I come later?
2. How long will you stay?
3. Is there anything that you have forgotten?
4. Aren't there enough towels? I'll bring (some) soon.

Other hotel room items:

a. glass
b. pillow
c. blanket
d. letter paper
e. picture postcard
f. soap

3.2.5 INQUIRY AT THE HOTEL FRONT DESK

—Checking Mail—

Front Desk: Yes, what can I do for you?

Guest: I am Mr. Uchida (and) do I have any letters?

Front Desk: What room number?

Guest: It's room 2212.

Front Desk: There are no letters, but there is a message.

3.2.6 RENTING A SAFETY DEPOSIT BOX

Guest: I would like to leave some things in a safety deposit box, please.
Front Desk: Please go to the next counter.
Guest: I see.

*****

Guest: I would like to leave some things in a safety deposit box, please.
Cashier: I see. After reading this, please sign here.
Guest: May I write in kanji?
Cashier: No, please write in Roman letters. Please be careful not to lose this key. And when you want to open the box, just give the key and tell us your name.
Guest: All right. Thank you.

3.2.7 ROOM SERVICE

(Phone ringing)

Room Service: Hello. This is room service.

Guest: Please give me room service. This is Mr. Uchida in room 2212. Please bring me three bottles of Budweiser beer and three servings of shrimp tempura.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Room Service: Yes, sir. I understand. It will take about 15 minutes. Please open your door when we contact you.

Guest: Thank you.

3.2.8 A PHONE CALL FROM AN OUTSIDER

Outsider: Hello.

Operator: Aloha. This is the Sheraton Hotel.

Outsider: I want to speak to Mr. Haruo Uchida.

Operator: Just one moment please.

* * *

Operator: Mr. Uchida is out just now.

Outsider: Can I leave a message?

Operator: Yes, please.

Outsider: I'm Mr. Suzuki of Shiseidoo of Hawaii. Please tell him to call me at 9 o'clock tonight.

Operator: Yes. I will tell him.

3.2.9 CHECKING OUT OF THE HOTEL

Guest: Hello. This is Mr. Uchida in room 2212. I want to check out, but . . . (what should I do).

Front Desk: Yes. Please come to the Front Desk. Before that a bellboy will come (to your room) to pick up your baggage so please wait (there).

* * *

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Bellboy: Are you Mr. Uchida? I'm the bellboy. I have come to pick up your baggage.

Guest: Please come in. Please take these three (bags).

* * *

Guest: Please (help me) check out. This is my room key.

Cashier: Did you make any additional charges to your bill this morning?

Guest: No. I paid everything in cash.

Cashier: Your bill comes to $563 altogether.

Guest: Please (let me pay) with this traveler's check.

Cashier: Thank you very much. Please come again.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Lesson 4. Restaurant Related Dialogue

4.2 DIALOGUE

4.2.1 BREAKFAST

Hostess: Welcome. How many people are there?

Kyaku: Two.

Hostess: This way please. Please have a seat. Here is a menu.

* * *

Waitress: Welcome. What did you decide on?

Kyaku A: Toast, two eggs sunny-side up and coffee, please.

Kyaku B: For me, pancakes and ham and milk, please.

Waitress: Yes, I understand. Please wait for just a while.

* * *

Waitress: How about coffee?

Kyaku A: Yes, please.

Waitress: (Do you need) anything else?

Kyaku B: Nothing more.

Kyaku A: Please give me the bill.

Waitress: Will it be one check (for everyone) or will it be separate checks?

Kyaku A: Please make it one (check).

Waitress: Yes. Thank you very much. Please pay at the register over there.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

4.2.2 LUNCH

Waitress: Welcome. What did you decide on?

Kyaku: A hamburger, please.

Waitress: What about a drink?

Kyaku: 7-up.

* * *

Waitress: Would you like to have dessert?

Kyaku: What do you have?

Waitress: We have apple pie and blueberry pie and guava sherbert and so forth, but (what would you like)?

Kyaku: Blueberry pie, please.

Waitress: Yes, please wait just a moment.

* * *

Kyaku: Please give me the bill.

Waitress: Yes. Thank you very much. Please (pay) at that counter.

Today's special

Beef stew
with vegetable salad...$3.00

4.2.3 DINNER

Hostess: Welcome. Did you make a reservation?

Kyaku A: No.

Hostess: Are there three people (in your group)?

Kyaku A: Yes, that's right.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hostess: Just wait a moment, please, because I think a table will be available soon.

Hostess: (I'm) sorry to have kept you waiting. This way please. Here is the menu.

* * *

Cocktail waitress: How about a cocktail?

Kyaku: Three bottles of Budweiser beer, please.

Cocktail waitress: You mean Budweiser beer, don't you. Yes, I will bring it right away.

Cocktail waitress: Thank you for waiting. Please.

* * *

Waitress: Are you ready to order now?

Kyaku C: Yes. Three servings of this sirloin steak, please.

Waitress: How do you want it cooked?

Kyaku A: Well done, please.

Kyaku B: Me too.

Kyaku C: As for me, please make it medium.

* * *

Waitress: What salad dressing would you like?

Kyaku C: French will be alright for everyone.

Waitress: Rice or potato, which (one) would you like?

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Kyaku C: Please make it rice for everyone.

Waitress: Yes, I understand. Please wait just a moment.

* * *

Waitress: Thank you for waiting. Please. And shall I bring the drinks now?

Kyaku C: Yes, please do. Please bring three coffees.

Waitress: Yes, certainly.

* * *

Waitress: Are you finished already?

Kyaku C: Yes, you may take (it) away.

Waitress: What dessert would you like?

Kyaku C: Three (servings) of vanilla ice cream, please.

Waitress: Yes. I'll bring it right away.

Waitress: Please. How about another cup of coffee?

Kyaku C: That's enough. Please give me the check.

Waitress: Thank you very much. Please come again.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Lesson 5. Store Related Dialogue

5.2 DIALOGUE

5.2.1 AT THE STORE

Salesclerk: Welcome, can I help you?

Japanese Businessman: I am looking for a souvenir for my children (but...).

Salesclerk: How old are the children?

Japanese Businessman: (They) are five and six (years old).

Salesclerk: Are they girls?

Japanese Businessman: Yes they are.

Salesclerk: Oh, is that so; then how about a muu muu or something like that? Please (come) this way. We have short muu muus and long muu muus, but I think children prefer long ones. If it's (too) long, you can adjust the length appropriately.

Japanese Businessman: Muu muus are very colorful, aren't they? Please show me a long muu muu in the appropriate size.

Salesclerk: We have various styles. Usually the materials are cotton and synthetic. The design is mainly Hawaiian flowers.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Japanese Businessman: Is that so. Then please give me two red (muu muus) with a Hawaiian flower design.

Salesclerk: Then shall I give you this (muu muu) with a hibiscus design and cotton material?

Japanese Businessman: Yes, I'll take (decide on) it.

Japanese Businessman: Then please show me a lighter.

Salesclerk: Please (come) this way. This one is made in the United States; that one is made in France.

Japanese Businessman: Please (give me) ten of these and wrap them separately. How much is it all together?

Salesclerk: Thank you very much. Just a moment please, since I am going to figure it (the amount) out now.

Salesclerk: The muu muus are $35 and $40. The lighters are $10 each, $100 (all together); in addition, there is a 4 percent tax added, (so) the total is $182.

Japanese Businessman: What's this tax?

Salesclerk: This is a Hawaii state tax; it's a general excise tax. Usually in the United States anyone who shops pays a tax.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Japanese Businessman: Is that so. Please (take) traveler's checks (as the means of payment).

Salesclerk: Thank you very much. (Your) change is $18.

Japanese Businessman: Thank you.

Salesclerk: Did you come to Hawaii for a vacation?

Japanese Businessman: Yes, I did. In addition, I also have some business ....

Salesclerk: How many days will you stay?

Japanese Businessman: Six days.

Salesclerk: What kind of places did you go to?

Japanese Businessman: I went to a beach called Hanauma Bay and I watched a show.

Salesclerk: Is that so. Then please come again. Thank you very much.

5.2.2 THINGS TO WEAR

(He) is wearing a hat. (He) is wearing eyeglasses.

(He) is wearing suits and a tie.

(He) is wearing shoes.

6.1.3 WASHINGTON PLACE

Washington Place is the official residence of the Hawaii State governor . The present governor is living there now. Washington Place is on the mauka side of Beretania Street; the State capitol building stands on the makai said of Beretania.

Captain Dominis, who was conducting trade between China and Hawaii, built Washington Place in 1846 as his own private residence. Later, Captain Dominis' son occupied this home after marrying Queen Liliuokalani. Queen Liliuokalani, however, was expelled by the revolutionary government and passed away here at Washington Place in 1917. As the last of the Hawaiian monarchs, she left behind a sad part of history. The Queen was particularly fond of music, and the piano and guitar which she used are also preserved intact. The famous Hawaiian song "Aloha Oe" was one of the Queen's compositions. This song is often sung in Japan as well.

6.2.3 SEALIFE PARK

The Guide's explanation:

Welcome to Sea Life Park!
In this marine park, you can observe over 2000 of Hawaii's fishes. This large aquarium has a depth of 6 meters. There are beautiful brightly-colored tropical fishes inside, and you can also see turtles and sharks. The whale acrobatic stunts are the center of attraction at this park. At the pond called "Whaler's Cove" the whales will show you lots of different stunts. At the direction of a Polynesian beauty, the whales will pull a canoe or receive a lei from the trainer. Next to "Whaler's Cove" is the Ocean Science Center, dolphin shows are performed there. Dolphins are said to be highly intelligent and here they will show you some stunts that will demonstrate their intelligence.

6.3.3 PARADISE PARK

"Paradise Park" is a famous bird park located in the heart of Manoa Valley. The word "Manoa" means "rainbow valley", and because of the heavy rainfall into this valley, the rainbows which form over the green mountains are said to be exceptionally beautiful.

Various types of plants grow luxuriantly here in Paradise Park and there are also many rare and unusual birds. The facilities provided include a restaurant, a theater, a flower garden, and a flamingo pond. It is a place where the entire family can enjoy. You will come across macaws, cockatoos, rainbow parrots, flamingos, and other rare birds. The show featuring the parrots and cockatoos is popular among visitors. These birds ride on bicycles and walk the tightrope. The theater holds these entertaining shows several times a day. For those interested, please refer to the time schedule in the pamphlet. As Sea Life Park is the part for fishes and dolphins, Paradise Park is the park for birds!

G SUNDAY, Nov. 3, 1991
Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser

TRAVEL GUIDE
Advertiser News Services

How to seem French

By Mary T. Schmich
Chicago Tribune

No matter how patriotic they are, most Americans who visit Paris wish for one thing more than any other – to be told that they seem French.

To be meestaken as Frensh is to be told zat you exude sensuality, spirituality, style. It makes you feel as beautiful as Catherine Deneuve and smart enough to have been Jean Paul Sartre's ghost writer.

Thus, as a service to travelers in quest of the ultimate Parisian compliment – "Vraiment? You are Amerikaihn? But you seem so Frensh!" – we offer the following tips:

1. Stop smiling

Americans are promiscuous smilers. They flash wide, toothy, have-a-nice-day grins at waiters, at salesclerks, at strangers on the Metro as if smiles were international currency that could buy the one thing that eludes Americans here most – the goodwill of Parisians.

But in a city in which rudeness has been elevated to a form of politesse, excessive smiling is a breach of form. Unfortunately, an American who seeks to appear French by being outright rude will seem only like a rude American.

2. Do not give smokers dirty looks

The anti-smoking forces have begun to rumble in France, but most of the natives pretend not to hear. So even if smokers are flicking ashes all over your apres-dinner camembert, do not demand that they snuff those weeds. Better yet, learn to smoke.

For a true French look, smoke a macho American brand such as Marlboro or Camel. Affect world-weary insouciance – elbow on the table, chin tilted up, lips pursed. Keep a lighter handy for those moments when the puffer at the next table says, "Vous avez du feu?" At least learn that "Vous avez du feu?" means "Got a light?"

3. Do not summon the waiter by shouting, "Garcon!"

Forget what Mrs. Thigpen taught you in high school French. Nobody says "Garcon!" except Americans eager to show off their high school French. If you want the waiter's attention, better to say, snappily, "S'il vous plait!"

The garcon, by the way, will look at you as if you are the biggest insult to his country since screw-top wine bottles. You will think it's because you look American, which you undoubtedly do, but that's probably not why he's sneering. The garcons practice equal-opportunity snubs.

4. Do not wear running shorts into cafes for an apres-jogging mid-morning breakfast

If you've ever breakfasted in one of those overpriced cafes-with-a-view on the banks of the Seine, you've seen Bob and Marge from Des Moines shuffle in, huffing and sweating, plunk their clammy, naked thighs into cafe chairs and ask the garcon for a large orange juice.

They might as well sing the "Star-Spangled Banner."

On the other hand, elaborate jogging suits, preferably purple and green, are acceptable attire almost anywhere, as long as you haven't jogged in them.

5. Wear sweat shirts with the names of non-existent American colleges

Football jackets loaded with English gibberish are good too. One such jacket, recently spotted on the Blvd. St. Germain, was inscribed on the front "CALIFORNIA COLLEGE UNIVERSITY" and on the back "TOMMY – FAVORITE OF B-BALL."

In fact, the Frenchiest look of all these days is the American look run amok: football jacket avec gibberish, jeans, cowboy boots and, bien sur, a pack of unfiltered Camels.

6. Toss the trench coat

An American who has lived in Paris for six years says: "I can always tell Americans by their trench coats. The coat belt's always flapping and the coat's always too long, swishing over their too-white Reeboks." It's not that the

See French, Page 6

SUPPLEMENTAL READING RESOURCE: "HOW TO SEEM FRENCH"

French: Going native when in the City of Light

FROM PAGE 1

French don't wear trench coats or Reeboks. They wear both. But just as they'd never drink coffee with dinner, they don't wear both together.

7. Change your body shape

Americans seeking to disguise themselves as French suffer from one huge handicap: their ample derrieres. Says the above mentioned American expatriate: "I can always spot Americans from behind."

8. Women: shrink the big hair

Those humongous bleached do's so popular Stateside are a big don't here.

9. Men: bury the bermudas

The Bermuda-shorts look shrieks, "Yo! Joe Frat-Boy ici!" To look like a vrai homme, get a leather shoulder sack and don't worry that your dad will think it looks like a purse.

10. At dinner

Don't pull out your wallet and flash 10 credit cards. Don't harass the garcon if you don't get your food or check as fast as you would at Burger King.

"Americans always want the check right away," a French woman once complained to me, flicking ashes on my camembert. "They're snapping their fingers for the bill about the time the French are settling into a second cigarette and another cup of coffee."

11. At dinner, Part II

Don't order coffee or Coca-Cola with dinner. Dinnertime is wine time, though bottled water is an acceptable substitute.

A French woman recalls the evening she overheard an American asking for a Coke in a fine restaurant. The waiter smiled at this nincompoop who should have ordered a vintage Chateau Lafitte and said, "Ah! Un Chateau de Texas?"

12. Don't read "Let's Go: France!" or its ilk in public

If you must consult a guidebook in a restaurant or cafe, better to have a discreet green Michelin. You'll still look like a tourist, but because Michelins come in many languages, including French, you won't necessarily look like Bob and Marge from Des Moines.

13. Don't tip the garcon

It's in the check.

14. Don't sing loudly with the rock 'n' roll

American rock 'n' roll is as ubiquitous as sugar cubes here, but you'll betray your "Je suis French" disguise if you perfectly enunciate all the words to "Hound Dog." Better to do as the French do, which is to sing along in some approximate but meaningless string of syllables.

15. Speak flawless French

This is the final tip. It is also the only tip that counts.

Since approximately six Americans have accomplished this feat in the past century, however, you may as well give up on your French impersonation, head for a cafe in your running shorts, cry "Garcon!" order a Coca-Cola, snarl at the neighboring smoker and sing lusty and loud when the radio plays "Born in the U.S.A."

When one gauche customer ordered a Coke in a spiffy restaurant, the waiter responded, "Ah! Un Chateau de Texas?"

The Sunday Star-Bulletin & Advertiser Honolulu, November 3, 1991 C

SUPPLEMENTAL READING RESOURCE: "ALOHA OE"

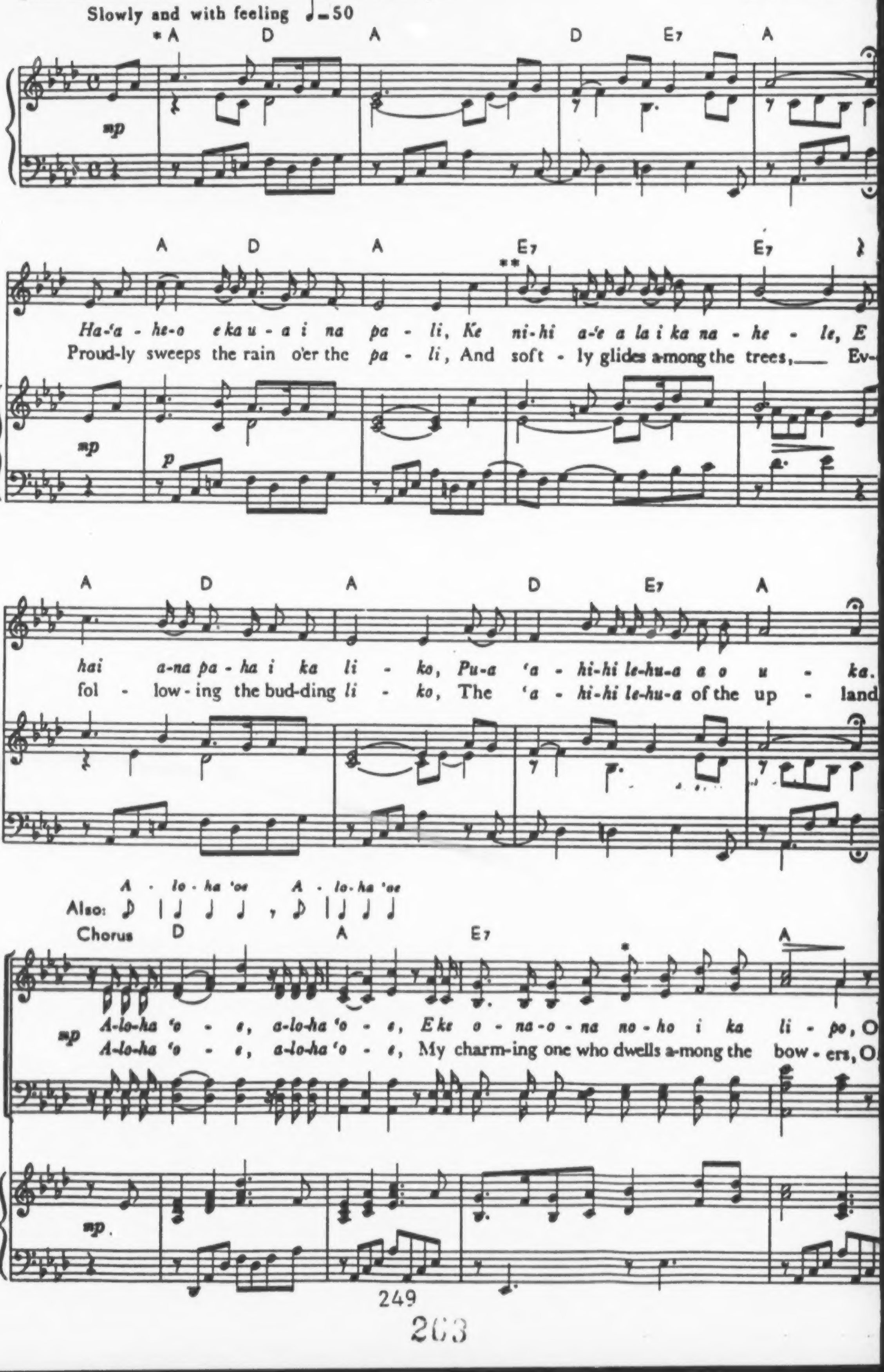
Words to song,"Aloha Oe"(Farewell To Thee)
written by Queen Liliuokalani
1n 1878

Proudly sweeps the rain o'er the pali
And softly glides among the tree, -
Ever following the budding liko,
The ahihilehua of the uplands.
¯ chorus ¯
Aloha oe, aloha oe,
My charming one who dwells among the bowers,
One fond embrace,
before I now depart,
Until we meet again.
¯end chorus ¯
When sweet memories come back to me,
Bringinf fresh remembrance of the past -
Dearest one, yes, thou art mine own;
From thee true love shall ne'er depart.
¯chorus ¯
I have seen and watched they loveliness,
Thou sweet rose of Maunawili;
And 'tis there the birds oft love to dwell,
And sip the honey from thy lips.
¯chorus¯

SUPPLEMENTAL READING RESOURCE: "ALOHA OE"

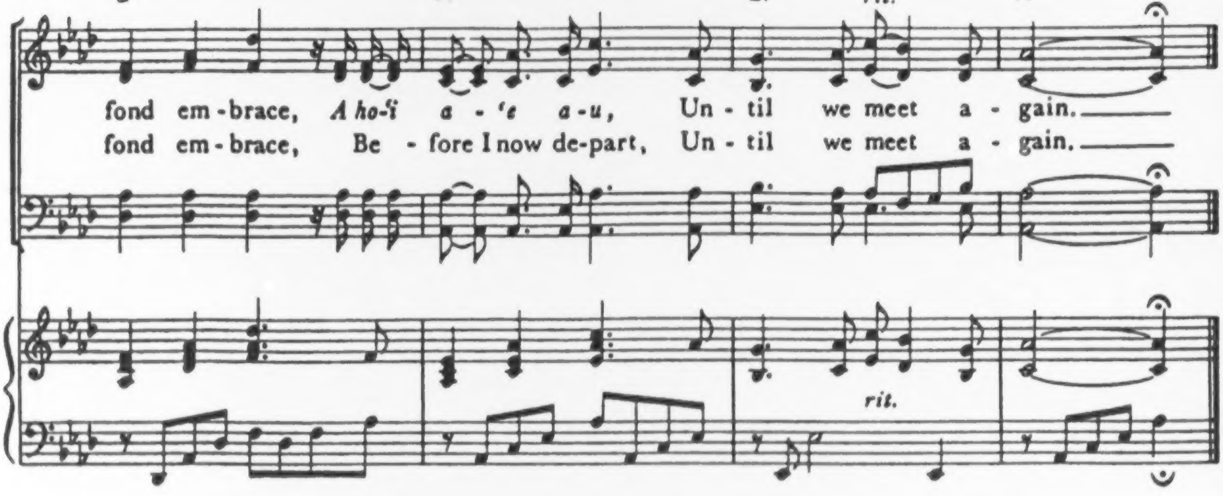
QUEEN LILIUOKALANI: NEW ENGLISH ADAPTATION BY J.K.

QUEEN LILIUOKAL



Slowly and with feeling ♩=50
*A D A D E7 A
mp
A D A E7 E7
Ha-'a-he-o e ka u-a i na pa-li, Ke ni-hi a-'e a la i ka na-he-le, E
Proud-ly sweeps the rain o'er the pa-li, And soft-ly glides a-mong the trees,___ Ev-
mp
p
A D A D E7 A
hai a-na pa-ha i ka li-ko, Pu-a 'a-hi-hi le-hu-a a o u-ka.
fol-low-ing the bud-ding li-ko, The 'a-hi-hi le-hu-a of the up-land
A-lo-ha 'oe A-lo-ha 'oe
Also:
Chorus D A E7 A
mp
A-lo-ha 'o-e, a-lo-ha 'o-e, E ke o-na-o-na no-ho i ka li-po, O
A-lo-ha 'o-e, a-lo-ha 'o-e, My charm-ing one who dwells a-mong the bow-ers, O
mp

SUPPLEMENTAL READING RESOURCE: "ALOHA OE"


D
A
E7
rit.
A
fond em-brace, A ho-'i a-'e a-u, Un-til we meet a-gain.
fond em-brace, Be-fore I now de-part, Un-til we meet a-gain.
rit.

2 *O ka halia 'loha i hiki mai,*
Ke hone ae nei i ku 'u manawa,
O 'oe no kau ipo aloha,
A loko e hana nei.

CHORUS

3 *Maopopo ku'u i ka nani,*
Na pua rose o Maunawili;
Ilaila hiaui na manu,
Aloko e hana nei.

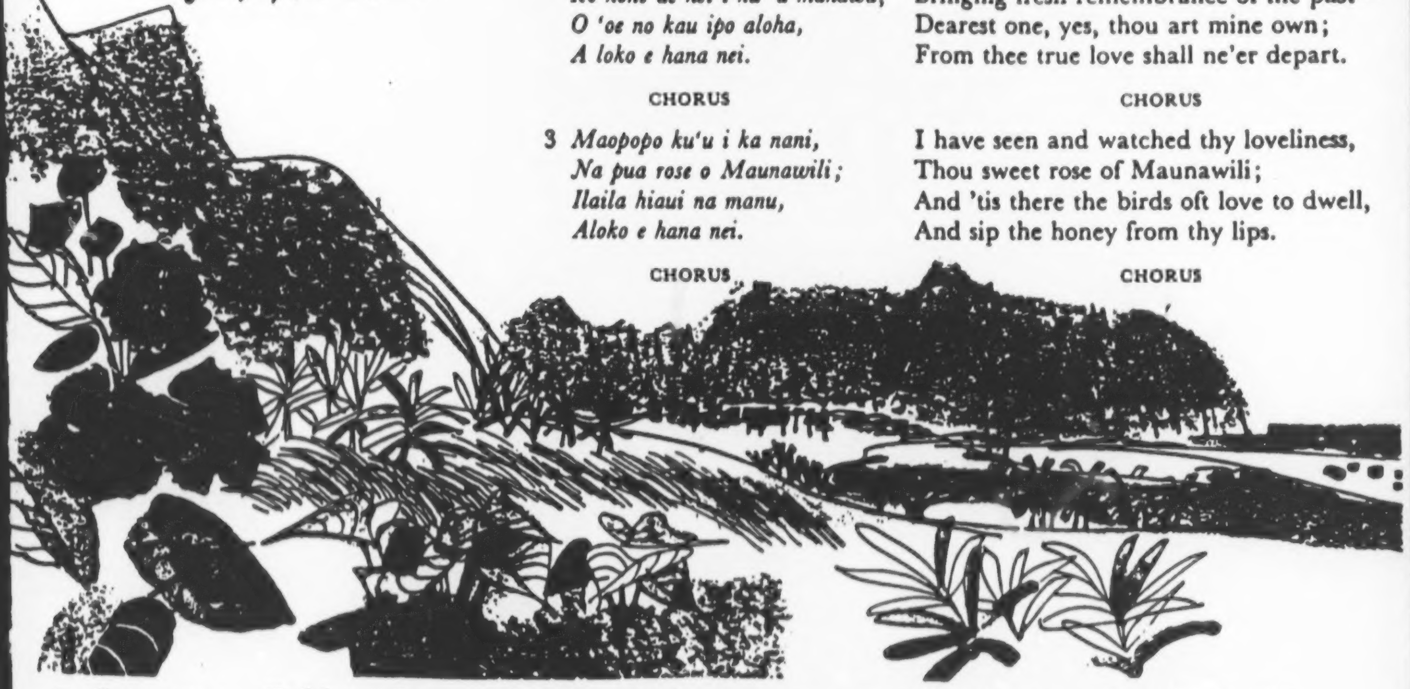
CHORUS

When sweet memories come back to me,
Bringing fresh remembrance of the past—
Dearest one, yes, thou art mine own;
From thee true love shall ne'er depart.

CHORUS

I have seen and watched thy loveliness,
Thou sweet rose of Maunawili;
And 'tis there the birds oft love to dwell,
And sip the honey from thy lips.

CHORUS



Reference: Kelly, Jr., John M. Folk Songs, Hawaii Sings. Rutland, Vt: C.E. Tuttle Co. 1963. pp. 14-16

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NFLRC
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

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